INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESH M. MEHTA IN 1930. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

I 2

2 APR 1930

VOL XVIII NO 101— BOMBAY, TUESDAY APRIL 29, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

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"YOUR FAILURE WILL BE INDIA'S GOODBYE TO ENGLAND."

Lord Irwin Requested To Plead For Dominion Status

HOW MR. PATEL WAS DISILLUSIONED.

"DON'T ASSOCIATE YOUR NAME WITH REPRESSION."

Plain-Speaking To Viceroy.

SIMLA, April 28.

In the course of his second letter to the Viceroy which is a long document, running over nine closely typed foolscap pages, Mr. V. J. Patel speaks of the efforts which he took to acquaint Lord Irwin with the real situation in India ever since he assumed the Viceroyalty of India in 1927.

When he went to England he also tried to convey the real situation to His Majesty, Lord Birkenhead and other leading public men of England but when the all-white Simon Commission was appointed, he felt his advice has fallen on deaf ears.

COMPLETELY DISILLUSIONED.

Proceeding, the letter says at the Conference on 23rd December at the Viceroy's House when His Excellency could not give an assurance to Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal that his Government would support an immediate establishment of a Dominion form of government as a condition before the participating in the Round Table Conference, Mr. Patel thought Gandhiji was somewhat unreasonable but subsequent events viz. the speech of Earl Russel, His Excellency's address to the Assembly, the numerous prosecutions of public men and the Imperial Preference, which was lately forced on India completely disillusioned him.

RESIGN YOUR HIGH OFFICE.

Continuing, Mr. Patel appeals to His Excellency to invite Gandhiji to a settlement but he says, "If for any reason you find yourself unable to persuade the British Government to accept in substance the suggestion I have made, my advice is that you should tender the resignation of your high office rather than allow your great name to be associated with the campaign of repression designed to suppress legitimate aspirations of 320 millions of human beings."

Concluding, the letter says, "Your influence with all parties in England is great and you enjoy in an abundant measure the confidence of the Secretary of State and the British Government.

INDIA'S GOODBYE TO ENGLAND

"If, therefore, you take courage and rise to the occasion, you will serve both India and England as no man has served in the past. If you fail, it must be India's good bye to England."—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN SIND.

Airplane Hovers Over Meeting.

KARACHI, April 27.

Local Satyagrahis concentrated to-day on the boycott of foreign cloth. At 7.30 in the morning a procession of about eight thousand persons passed through the main thoroughfares singing national songs and shouting slogans. Three carts drawn by camels, piled high with foreign cloth, formed part of the procession. The carts had placards on all sides bearing various mottoes. At seven in the evening a bonfire of foreign cloth fifteen feet high was lit in Rambagh Park, preceded by a meeting presided over by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, when a resolution was passed condemning the Government for "firing on peaceful citizens at Peshawar" and congratulating Peshawaris on "their bravery and non-violent stand." An aeroplane hovered overhead while the bonfire was burning.—A. P.

LAW BREAKING IN SIND.

In Khairpur Nathansha, Larkana District, Contraband salt from Karachi was distributed. When salt was being manufactured brought from salt earth, the police rushed upon the Satyagrahis and confiscated everything.

In Tandoadam, the salt act was broken on Sunday in the presence of thousands of people who were collected from the neighbouring villages.

"CONDOR" SINKS IN JAMNA.

300 Passengers Involved

ONLY 20 SAVED SO FAR.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

According to private message received from Pabna S. S. "Condor" proceeding to Goalundo from Jugernathgunge with mails and about 300 passengers sank last evening in the river Jamuna, as a result of heavy cyclone between Natun Bharenga and Nagarbari.

Mails mail sorter and mail peon are reported to be missing, so far only 20 passengers are reported to have been saved. No trace of remaining passengers is available.

Enquiries from a high Post Official confirm the loss of Mails and all hands concerned therewith, judging from information so far received by him.

A Special Officer has been deputed by the Postal Department to visit the scene of reported disaster. He is leaving to-night by steamer.—A. P.

KAKA KALEKAR ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

It is reported from Borsad that Kaka Kaleikar is arrested this noon while preparing contraband salt near Borsad.

Mr. Abbas Tayabji has gone to Borsad.

SATYAGRAHA IN MAHARASHTRA.

LEADERS CONSULT GANDHIJI.

Contraband Salt Depots At Malwan And Vile Parle.

(Through Maharashtra Satyagraha Publicity Dept.)

VILE PARLE, April 28.

After the arrests of Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar and D. V. Gokhale, four other Maharashtrian leaders have been arrested in the Colaba District. They are Mr. Gosavi of Satara, Mr. Kane and Mr. Shastri of Saswane and Mr. Joshi the Editor of "Swadharma" of Poona.

It is also reported that the leader at Shiroda Camp in the Ratnagiri District is under arrest. All these organisers have been replaced and the Mass Civil Disobedience campaign is being continued.

CONTRABAND SALT DEPOT AT MALWAN.

New pans for manufacturing salt have been constructed on the coast near Malwan and a regular salt depot is opened in the Malwan camp. The police obstructed the construction work for the first two days.

GETTING ORDERS FROM MAHATMA.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Prof Javdekar went to see Mahatma Gandhi at Karadi and discussed with him the new plan of raiding Government Depots. The Vile Parle camp and its sub-centres have continued their work of organising mass civil disobedience in various villages. Every day several maunds of natural salt are brought and the Vile Parle camp has been turned into a salt depot.

Messrs. Deo and Gadgil addressed a mass meeting at Bhyander.

FISHERMEN CONGRATULATE THEIR PATIL.

At Thana the Koli community held a meeting to congratulate Posha Patil of Versova in spite of the presence of the Police purchased contraband salt. Messrs. Gadgil, Kshira and Damle addressed the meeting.

Messrs. Haribhau Joshi and Sumant have been sentenced to six and three months' R. I. respectively.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD AT MADRAS.

Mounted Sowars Charge Meeting On The Beach.

SEVERAL CASUALITIES.

Police opened fire on a crowd at Madras on Sunday night. News about the happenings could not reach Bombay till Monday as both A. P. and F. P. messages were delayed in transmission.

The firing of three rounds followed repeated police lathi charges both by foot and mounted police men. Several casualties are reported. One is reported to have died as a result of injuries.

MADRAS, April 27.

(Delayed in transmission).

Riotous scenes were witnessed at to-night's meeting at Tilak Ghat called for condemning the alleged police attacks on Satyagraha volunteers in the City on April 25th. The meeting was very largely attended and addressed by leaders of different political parties including Mr. Kumaraswami Chetty, M.L.A., Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, Mrs. Cousins, and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty presided. It is reported that a large body of labourers lined the road from an early hour jeering at European occupants in passing motor cars and throwing stones in several cases. The police, who watched the situation for a long time, were finally ordered to disperse the excited crowd, and in the melee that ensued, several persons are reported to have been seriously injured.

POLICE ACTION CONDEMNED

The meeting dispersed after adopting a resolution condemning the police action on the 25th; but the mob continued in a menacing attitude, persisting in stoning passing motor cars. Two police officers passing on a motor cycle are reported to have been heavily stoned by the mob who also broke electric lights on the roadside.—

MOB FIRED AT.

Late on Sunday night, a mob near a bridge on Pycroft's Road assumed a violent attitude and kept up heavy stoning of the Police. Several Police officers including the Commissioner and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, were injured. Before firing was opened several warnings were given by the Commissioner ineffectively. The armed reserve then opened fire. Seven shots were fired as a result of which two persons died and three were injured. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

REPEATED POLICE CHARGE ON THE MEETING.

Followed By Three Rounds Of Shots.

MADRAS, April 27.

After 10 to-night firing was opened by the police on a crowd at Pycrofts Road in Triplicane where the crowd after dispersal from the meeting on the Beach had gathered. It is reported two were killed and 11 injured. Confirmation is lacking.

It is also reported that several numbering more then 50 were wounded by lathi charge on the people at the meeting. One succumbed to the injuries.—

Following is a connected account of the disturbances that followed the huge public demonstration held at Tilak Ghat to condemn the police excesses last week. The crowd was one of the biggest ever witnessed in Madras. At first, the meeting went on peacefully.

The big crowd necessitated the holding of the meeting in two different sections with two different platforms, etc. The crowd in the sands was peaceful. A large number of people mainly consisting of mill-workers lined on both the sides of the Beach road and the trouble originated here. The crowd stood there facing the police stationed in the Presidency College compound opposite, jeering and hooting.

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S "ADVENTURE."

The crowd by and by swelled and at one or two places blocked the traffic. It is said a passing car carrying two European ladies rushed over two people from the crowd. The car was immediately surrounded by the crowd and the European ladies were roughly handled. The mob at this stage was charged by the police and dispersed.

POLICE LATHI CHARGE.

Soon after this incident, fresh contingents of police and military were requisitioned to the spot and were lined up along the Beach Road. The crowd collected again and someone in the crowd jeered at the police upon which the police officer in command ordered a lathi charge and the pavement was cleared, the people running pell-mell. This was at about 7-15 when it was completely dark.

MOUNTED SOWARS CHARGE THROUGH MEETING.

All the while the meetings were going on undisturbed but with the arrival of the excited crowds from the pavement, panic was created and it reached a climax when mounted sowars and policemen could be discerned moving in darkness charging with lathis indiscriminately. At the meeting place itself, amidst confusion, mounted sergeants and foot and mounted police lined between two meetings, this again became the target of jeering and attack by the crowds. Another lathi charge was ordered on the main meeting and in the confusion the Washington lights were destroyed and the meeting dispersed amidst intense disorder.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

Several persons were injured and some seriously. A newspaper office bill collector succumbed to his injuries. Another newspaper reporter was badly hurt. Mr. K. Bashyam Iyengar had a smashing blow. The National Flag at the first meeting was carried safely by the volunteers.

THREE ROUNDS OF SHOTS FIRED.

The second meeting was also dispersed by the police similarly. People dispersed in three great streams, one towards the Iron Bridge, another towards Mylapore and a third into Triplicane.

It is the last mentioned crowd that gave rise to fresh disturbances which culminated in police opening fire. It is stated that rounds were fired as a result which three were killed and dozen injured. The crowd was then asked to disperse. One citizen is reported to have told the police that the crowd would not disperse until the police withdrew. But in the meanwhile fresh trouble took place in Walajah Road and the Beach Road. Situation became serious the crowd's temper stiffened on account of the arrival of the Military. Several of the injured in lathi charge were removed to Dr. Rama Rao's pharmacy and other leading medical practitioners.—Free Press.

DELHI GIVES ROUSING RECEPTION TO EX-PRESIDENT PATEL.

Crowds Unharness Horses And Draw His Carriage Through Streets.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 28.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm were witnessed this morning when Mr. Vithalbhai Patel arrived here from Simla. From early morning spectators were pouring into the railway station and by the time the train steamed in the whole station and its outer court were full to the brim. Congress workers had mustered strong with banners and placards and were shouting national slogans. The feature of the gathering was a batch of Lady Volunteers dressed in red. The train as it steamed in was greeted with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai". Mr. Patel getting out of the compartment was profusely garlanded and was conducted to a carriage waiting outside.

As he stepped in, the volunteers unharnessed the horses and dragged the carriage themselves. A procession half mile long then started included in which were Sikhs, students, ladies and Congress workers. After going round the principal streets of Delhi it terminated at Daryaganj from where Mr. Patel drove in a car to New Delhi where he is staying.

Asked about the Press Ordinance, Mr. Patel said it was a parting gift of the Government of India to him. His greatest regret was that Lord Irwin should have signed it but it confirmed his own statement that there was no change of heart on the part of the Government or a change policy in the administration of the country. Mr. Patel said, "It is one of the most reactionary measures ever put on the Statute Book even in the form of an Ordinance.

Mr. Patel will be entertained at a garden party and will address a public meeting this evening. He is expected to leave for Allahabad to-morrow.

"GIVE US A CHANCE"

"This Is A Non-Violent War."

PATEL'S APPEAL TO BELIEVERS IN BOMB CULT

DELHI, Apr. 28.

For the first time in a public meeting in Delhi five loud speakers were installed, when Mr. V. J. Patel addressed a huge gathering in Queen's Gardens this evening. Over 50,000 people turned up to hear the distinguished speaker and although the loud speakers did not work at the time speeches were delivered, the vast audience observed perfect silence and Mr. Patel's speech and its translation by Mr. Asaf Ali were listened to in perfectly orderly way.

An address printed on Khadder was presented to Mr. Patel on behalf of the Congress Committee and the citizens of Delhi.

Replying to the address: Mr. Patel said: "Westerners will never understand why Indian leaders and Indian people are prepared to court imprisonment in their thousands and tens of thousands. Suffering without retaliation has been the creed of Indians and I am here to tell His Excellency Lord Irwin and His Majesty's Government that this process will go on till freedom is attained. Thousands and tens of thousands will be prepared to go to jail and thousands and tens of thousands will be prepared to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom, but there is one thing which I want to say to my countrymen. This is a non-violent war against violent forces of British Government. I appeal to those who believe in bomb cult to give this non-violent war a chance".—Free Press.

"I Am Praying For Light."

MAHATMAJI & RAID ON GOVERNMENT SALT DEPOTS.

Aeroplane Hovers Over Satyagrahi Meeting At Karachi.

"I am praying for light. I have taken no final decision." This was the reply Gandhiji gave to the Special Correspondent of the "Chronicle" regarding his reported move of raiding Government Salt Depots. More and more leaders are arrested both in Gujrat and Maharashtra. Kaka Kalekar is reported to be arrested in Borsad. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was sentenced to six months' jail by Kalyan Magistrate. Mr. Sumant and Mr. Haribhau Joshi of Panvel have been sentenced under Salt Act.

The Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee has decided to open large Contraban Salt Depots at Malwan and Vile Parle.

An aeroplane hovered over a public meeting at Karachi on Sunday. More than 10,000 maunds of contraband salt was sold in Karachi City during the last few days.

Mahatmaji's second letter to the Viceroy will be sent by post and not by a messenger as on last occasion.

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, Apr. 20.

In a special interview with "Chronicle" representative Gandhiji said:

"A raid on Government salt depot was inevitable, but the plan of action was incomplete".

Asked if a raid on Dharasana salt depot was finally decided upon Mahatmaji said:

"I have taken no final decision I am praying for light".

In reply to a question if he would send intimation of the raid to the Viceroy, Gandhiji observed: "I shall certainly not take the step without due intimation. If the raid comes at all it will come very soon," he added.

Asked how he proposed to carry out the raid, if the police barred the entrance to the salt pans, Gandhiji replied "I do not know; but I shall know the way when the block stares me in the face". When I talk about the raid I simply think audibly, as is my wont. But so far as I can see the raid is inevitable".

Gandhiji observes silence today he proceeds to Billimoria and Chikli to-morrow.

Mahatma's Advice To Ex-Village Officers.

JALALPUR, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi met this afternoon at Sarbhon some of the village officers of that division who have resigned. It is said that 24 out of 26 village officers in that division have resigned. Mahatma Gandhi was told that most of those village officers who have resigned had submitted their records to Government and the rest promised to do so immediately.

Asked if memberships of local boards should be resigned, Mahatma Gandhi said for the present seats in local boards might be retained as local boards were partly popular institutions.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Asked if the no-tax campaign might be immediately started in Bardoli, Mahatma Gandhi said Raas and other villages in Kaira District had resolved to do so, and he left it to the discretion of the people themselves. It was a stage in the fight. The time would come when police quarters would be captured. In Kaira District volunteers did the work of police.—A.P.

CARRYING WAR ON LIQUOR TO VILLAGES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JALALPUR, Apr. 28.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and a band of women volunteers paid surprise visit to a village fair at

(Continued on page 7.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, April 28.

Previous Closing Rate	15.22
To-day's Opening Rate	15.21
Difference	.01
To-day's Closing Rate	15.20
Differences	—.02

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, April 28.

Previous Closing Rate	8.05
To-day's Opening	8.01
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.06
Difference	plus.01
Broach Expectations	Rs. 265

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 26.

Silver Ready	19 11 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	19 10 0 Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, April 28.

Without Duty	45 3 0
With Duty	54 2 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHARP RELAPSE IN MILL SHARES.

General Wave Of Profit Taking.

Bombay, April 28.

The share market opened quiet but prices improved on imported but later on prices general wave of profit-taking influenced by unfounded The weakness exother miscellaneous of the shares re-

SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 28.

Bombay Dyeing 820, 32, 15, 13.
Century 330, 33, 3.3.
Colaba 133, 40.
Crescent 145, 13, 13.
Fazul 67, 63, 50, 52.
70.
93.
1100, 1133.
Ord 57-8, 51-10.
72.
188
75-10.

Tata Hydros
l shares
s we
bles
ss re cot a

MILLS

1000 Tata Hydro P. 1050|0.
1000 Tata Hydro 1183|12.
1000 Tata Power P. 1137|8.
1000 Tata Power 562.8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 782-8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110.0.
100 Central Province 89|8.
100 Dho. Barramati 95|8
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 58-0.
500 Tapti Valley 652|8xd.

MINING.

10 Central India 3|4.
10 Shivrajpur 12.
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 135|0.
150 Tata Steel 2 P. 69|12.
Tata Steel D. 311|4
Tata Steel 54|10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 5|10.
30 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 205.
250 Bom. Steam 203|12.
50 Bom. Telephone 55.
8 s. Brit B. Petrol 4|5.
125 Bom. Burma Old 698.12.
50 Bom. Burma New 252|8.
100 ind Bleaching 123|10.
15 Scindia 9|0|0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 29.

per cent Rupee Paper Rs
Division Loan due
10.
Loan due 1934-37 Rs
per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs
Bonds due 1934
1955 Rs.
due 1929 4
1035 Rs. 97-
1931 (Tax
due 1932 (Tax
Rs. 102|7.
per cent Bombay Develop
Loan for 1935 Tax Free
Rs. 105.
Port Trust due 197
74/8.
due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
per cent Municipal due 197
Rs. 73/8.
Municipa
1939 Rs. 90|8.
cent Bombay Municipal
1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES

2nd May settlement.
1 2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs
cent 1915-55 100|10
Tone of Market:—Weak. mor
s.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, April 28.
3 months per cent.
nth per cent
English rate 3 1|2 pe
per cent.
per cent.
months 4 1|2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 28.

Khandesh	43 bales
Central India	925 "
Barsi Nugger	1,654 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	620 "
Berar	4,107 "
Central Provinces	3,295 "
Dhollea	1,547 "
Rajputana	171 "
Broach	313 "
Compta-Dharwar	339 "
Westerns-Northerns	275 "
Coconadas	47 "
Cotton	13,729 "
Wheat	2,937 cwts
Til-seed	58,457 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	141 "
Gingellyseeds	204 "
Poppyseeds	348 "
Groundnuts	13,483 "
Castorseeds	5013 "
	1,222 "
	2,589 "
	3,512 "
	1,971 "
Linseed	1,762 "
Jowar	500 "
Bairee	1,465 "
Coal	3,415 tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, April 28.
Refined Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs.
per ton.
Refined Mowra Oil Ready Rs
660 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98
per ton.

Bombay Cotton

:o:

BOMBAY, April 28.

The local market was due to open at Rs. 267 for Broach J|A. delivery, but owing to the presence of buying orders, prices opened at Rs. 268/8. There was a small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Later on prices ruled easy on quiet Liverpool opening cables. There was absence of buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A|M.	256	12	0
Broach J|A.	266	6	0
Oomra May	212	8	0
Oomra July	224	0	0
Bengal May	184	0	0
Bengal July	192	4	0
Broach J|A. Highest	268	8	0
Broach J|A. Lowest	266	4	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 28.

	To-day	Total
Broach A|M.	200	29,300

SAMPIN QUOTATION.

Bombay, April 28.

July	160.10	—0.40
Oct.	164.40	—0.30

ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 28.

Bengal May	185
Bengal July	193
Broach May	252
Broach July	268
Oomra May	215
Oomra July	226

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 28.

Bengal	193	191	186	150
Sind	201	196	191	185
Punjab	194	189	184	173
Rajputana	196	191	186	180
Broach	260	257	254	249
Oomra No. 3	223	219	215	211
O. P. No. 1	238	234	230	226
O. P. No. 2	230	226	222	218
Mathia			208	203

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 28.

100 Japan T & Co.	Harda	217
100 Do.	Chandur	218
100 Do.	Ramala	214,216
100 Do.	Hinsar	198
100 Do.	Sarangpur	195
100 Ralli Bros.	Banusa	207
100 Do.	Dhamangaon	208
100 Do.	Dharwa	208-1|2
100 Do.	Yeotmal	208-1,2
100 Currimbhai	Aligarh	192
100 N. Rajaram	Nasirabad	195
100 Bussan & Co.	Amraoti	214
100 Bombay & Co.	Bhavnagar	201
100 K. Devchand & Co.	Rutlam	201-1 2
100 Prahalad Mill	Ujjain	242

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

Broach		259 258
Oomra		
Bengal		191 193
Mathia		200 203
Khandesh		203 214
Akola Khamgaon		212 218
Nagpur Wardha		225 235
Barsi Kurduwadi		202 214
Jalna Aurangabad		210 215
Nagar Vambori		203 213
Purna Parbani		212 220
Khandwa Sanavad		212 218
Indore Ujjain		214 232
Miraj Sangli		276 290
Coompta		280 285
Tirupur Cambodia		330 345

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	28-4-30	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	436	281,06
Central India	925	378,366
Barsi and Nagar	1,654	239,139
Hyderabad-Gaorani	620	73,988
Berar	4,107	631,106
Central Provinces	3,295	364,080
Total Oomras	11,037	2,010,314
Dholera	1,547	141,001
U.-W. Provinces	....	137,757
Rajputana	171	47,014
Sind-Punjab	....	146,362
Broach	313	269,689
Coompta and Dharwar	339	58,026
Westerns-Northerns	275	20,220
Cocoanada	47	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	10,027
Persian	....	473
American	....	10,197
Egyptian and Africa	47	64,547
Comilla Burma & other sorts	....	653
Total	13,729	2,903,689

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 26-4-30	24th April This year.
Europe	3,481	631,563
Japan and China	6,653	1,133,052
Coast Ports	....	15,033
Up-country by Rail	....	69,295
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	45,328
Total	11,134	1,894,270

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Here's The Cure
For those sprains and strains which sports or work often bring on
Rub a little on the spot and feel the glow of relief.
Buy a bottle at any Chemist or Store
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
A little does it

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

	Steamers.		Tons.
1930.			
3 May	Viceroy of India		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
7 June	Mantua*		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin		16,132
21 ,,	Maloja x		20,827
28 ,,	Razmak		10,857
5 July	Ranpura*		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa		11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea*		10,946
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Rajputana*		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
13 ,,	Mooltan x		20,847
20 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
27 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
11 ,,	Comorin x		16,132
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Razmak @		10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
29 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
15 ,,	Morea*		10,954
22 ,,	Razmak		16,572
6 Dec.	Narkunda*		10,602
13 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648
20 ,,	Rawalpindi x		16,619
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£106	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
4th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
23rd ,,	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th ,,	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
15th ,,	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th ,,	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st ,,	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th ,,	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
30th Apl.	Barjora	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
3rd May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
5th May	Vita	P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Marmagoa.
9th ,,	Eliora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22922.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru..	5973	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30Apr.
*KurohimeMaru	4697	20 Apr.	5 May
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May.
Nagano Maru.	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	17 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8500	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru.	10000	15 May	2 June
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	14 Apr	22 April
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Yonan Maru ..	20th Apr.	3rd May.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	3rd May	14th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May
Clyde Maru ..	21st May.	31st May.
Honolulu Maru	23rd May.	4th June.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.
(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIFE

Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

Lowest Rate of premium
Fund one and half crore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. CALCUTTA.
Branch Office:—
ALICE BLDG., HORNBY ROAD. BOMBAY

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-16-7

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Deep-Seated BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

MAYBE climate has weakened your chest and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a priceless boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

PEPS cut Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.

Being a breatheable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures.' Peps act *directly* on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Druggy mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS
BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles Price Re. One. Direct from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Convent Rd, Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Gharni Rd., Bombay; Gadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is seperately wrapped in pure tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed with every bottle and a handy little corkscrew.

At Last— A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience proves that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of these earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt causes your digestion into working with the regularity Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT
Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine
From all leading Chemists and Druggists.

PHOSFERINE (Ashton & Parsons) LIMITED, Lindgate Hills, London, England
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows. Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

MAHADEVI KANYA PATHSHALA, DEHRA DUN.—WANTED Hindi Knowing LADY TEACHERS from 7th July, 1930, on the following salaries with Provident Fund benefits:—(1.) EXPERIENCED and Trained Graduate, as HEAD MISTRESS. Pay Rs. 200—15—350. (2.) Trained Graduate or M.A. Pay Rs. 125—10—225. (3.) GRADUATES to teach Mathematics, English, Domestic Science. Pay Rs. 100—10—200. (4.) MATRICULATE or A. V. Middle trained knowledge of drawing essential. Pay Rs. 60—5—110. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Hon. MANAGER.
A 637

WANTED—EXTREMIST NATIONALIST DIRECTOR with Rs. 500. for Provident Insurance Company. Minimum monthly remuneration Rs. 50/-. Apply Box No. 2509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 638

WANTED—Self reliant and educated men to work as Chief Agents, Agents and Canvassers in India for a progressive Indian Mutual Life Office. For terms apply to Box No. 2508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R639

WANTED for the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, a PRINCIPAL with high educational qualifications; one with knowledge of Gujarathi will be preferred. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials (before 10th May) to the Trustees Bai KABIBAI CHARITIES, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.
A R2380

WANTED—A MANAGER with Banking experienced for the Vysia Bank Ltd., Bangalore City. Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00 000. Apply with testimonials and other particulars by the 30th April to the SECRETARY, VYSIA BANK LTD. Bangalore City.
A 615

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aaanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R2315

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT, one-storied BUNGALOW to sell, twelve-roomed, bathrooms, neat compound, garden, railing, airy, open all around. Also three-roomed block to Let. Apply, KAMALKUNJA, 11th Road, Khar.
C R2383

TO LET—For immediate occupation an independent four room. Ground floor flat in China Bag property. Please apply PERMANAND, China Bag, Girgaum, No. 4, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.
C R2375

ROOMS with water tap available immediately in MAHENDRA MANSIONS (formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road. General W. C. arrangement. Lift. Lights. Rent 30 to 40. Ladies needs not apply. Apply AGENT thre.
R 2384.

LOAN.

25,000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
R 2351

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1. Apply for the prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 596

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

READY IN STOCK—D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing Plant, Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7' x 160, 24' x 6½' x 160 Korting's compressorless crude oil engines 6,12,20 BHP. 11" x 19" x 20" and 13" x 23" x 24" Compound Engines. Cameron Pumps, Electric Motors, DREWET CHOWNA and CO., Rustom Building, Churchgate Street.
M R2360

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—New Consignment of Safety Razor Blades "GABI," made of selected German steel to sacrifice at reduced rates. Apply for samples to MARTIN & CO., Rasool Building, Clark Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
T R2382

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Moffusil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 832

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Train Nos. E 109, E 259, E 232 and E 110 now running between Bombay and Kurla will be run between Bombay and Bandra on and from 1st May, 1930, as shown below.

DOWN.

	E 109	E 259
Bombay	D. 12|26	23 50
Bandra	A. 12|55	0|19

UP.

	E 232	E 110
Bandra	D. 7|00	13|06
Bombay	A. 7|29	13|35

2. From the same date the Train Service on the Chalisgaon-Dhulia and Jalgaon-Amalner Branch Lines will also be slightly revised.
3. For detail timings see corrected Sheet Time Tables.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Trans. Supdtt.'s Office.
Bombay, 28th April, 1930.
C40

FOR SALE.

Two GINNING FACTORIES, (a) one at Palitana with 2 oil engines and 28 gins and (b) one at Gariadhar with one Oil Engine and 20 gins. Preference will be given to one, who will put up Press and Work Ginning Factories. Offers invited before 20th May, 1930.

DIWAN,
Palitana State.
633

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Professorship in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies on a salary of Rs. 1,000/- per mensem for a period of two years in the first instance. with effect from November, 1930. None copies of application with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 30th June, 1930. For full particulars apply to the REGISTRAR.
636

TENDERS

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 7,000 feet of 2-3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined, flaxen canvas fire hose in fifty feet lengths, without couplings.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tenders for fire hose," at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1-0 P.M. (B. T.) on the 19th May, 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 750 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender on refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. COOMBS,
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 29th April, 1930.
634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES for two preference shares Nos. 741/742 of the Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Motilal Ratanlal and Jayagavri Motilal have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

MOTILAL RATANLAL,
Amritwadi No. 204,
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.
R 632

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAAO ANTON QUENEY of Worli, Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. MURARJI HARIDAS, of Vile-Parle, Taluka, South Salsette, the piece of land bearing Final Plot No. 78 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 1560 Square Yards or thereabouts, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri this 26th day of April 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
635

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED JUSAB GULZAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, ltase, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Ltasehold land or ground, situate at Gildar Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the Agripada Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and known as Plot No 74 of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 1046 (one thousand and forty-six) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and 3527 and Cadestral Survey No. 1602 of the Byculla Division together with the dwelling house, stables, outhouses, garden and all structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'E' Ward No. 4134(4) and Old Street No. 74 and New Street No. 41 of Lamington Road, South and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a service passage on or towards the West by the said Gilder Street on, on towards the North by Plot No. 76 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 72 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

Dated this 28th day of April 1930.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
639

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR MR. HAJI ABDUL KARIM SULEMAN MISTRI IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BORA BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Sorabji Kaikhushroo Ghamat and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th October, 1927 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Wednesday, the 28th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the right title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Suleman Mistri in the under-mentioned property.

All that piece, of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Bora Bazar street admeasuring about 260 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 461, New Nos. 5527, Old Survey No. 824, New Survey No. 8793, Cadastral Survey No. 918 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2290, 2291, Street Nos. 136 to 138 and bounded on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla and Thakhar Khimji Vallabhdas, on the South by the property of Ruttonji Bomanji Shroff, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the East by Borah Bazar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, "GRITZNER" SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 857 of 1930 (Leopold Fischer vs. Rai Saheb Dr. Hariram and another,) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 3rd May next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—Office furniture such as large and small writing tables, revolving chair, cupboard, E. table fan, A. E. G. Typewriter, 3 "Gritzner" sewing machines, one lot planks and samples etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building St. No. 187 (3), Case No. 229: Memonwada Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES MOGHLAI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.—

52 bales Moghlai Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR BOAT, WHALERS, SKIFF, ETC.

Under instructions from Naval Store Officer, Royal Naval Yard, Trincomali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at R.I.M. Dock Yard, at the boat slip, Bombay on FRIDAY, tht 2nd May 1930, at 3 P.M. (S.T.):—

1—20ft. motor boat engine, 2 cylinders, Paraffin with Petrol starting and shave gear complete.

2—27ft. Whalers with bars and fittings.

1—16ft. Skiff with oars and fittings.

1—Solid bronze Propeller about 2-1/2 tons weight.

N.B.:—Cash against immediate delivery.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL. Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

A picture that tells graphically the two great struggles that confronts a convict when he tries to reform.

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW

An interest feature with realistic colour effects by Pathecrome.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Times of Showing:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Daily
Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End)
Phone: 41561.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A REVELATION IN TALKING PICTURES
AL JOLSON
in
THE SINGING FOOL
with the child prodigy
DAVEY LEE
Folk's You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet Till You Have Seen This Picture

THE EMPIRE
6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—10
World's Sensational Novelty
THE ROYAL
SAMOAN DANCERS
SEVEN ARTISTES
in a South Sea Island Festival Charming Samoan Girls in Samoan dresses fascinating and irresistible

in conjunction with
CINEMA PROGRAMME.
CLARA BOW
IN
THE ANCIENT MARINER
A Dramatic Phantasy

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 Plus Tax
Booking at the Theatre.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
COLLEEN MOORE
In her most charming role
HAPPINESS AHEAD
Heart throbs, laughter and a tear or two!

ROYAL Opera House,
WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 3rd May 5-30 p.m.
By PUBLIC REQUEST.
Pyara Saheb
The great Indian Singer will give two more recitals of Indian Music.
Booking at Theatre from 10-30 a.m.
Popular Prices.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 29th day of April 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the office of the Vendors at Khand Bazar by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers:—

Messrs. Hirji Keshavji:—25 Bales Hessian Cloth 45 Ins. 11 Oz. per yard 11 x 12 in. Iron bound bales of 1000 yards each, any mill-make, of March shipment arrived per S.S. "Chindwara".

Messrs. Bandeali Esmail:—100 Bales Hessian Cloth 45 Ins. 11 Oz. per yard 11 x 12 in Iron bound bales of 1000 yards each any mill-make, of March shipment arrived per S.S. "Chindwara."

The above goods are lying at Victoria Dock Shed No. 9.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on BEST TERMS
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UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

AGUERINE
FOR
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THE PRESS ORDINANCE.

A Futile Move.

(By K. NATARAJAN.)

The promulgation of the Press Ordinance based on the Press Act of 1910 means that the bureaucracy has succeeded in wearing down Lord Irwin's resistance to repressive measures and that the Secretary of State and the British Government have acquiesced in the Viceroy's defection. Provincial Governments were opposed to the repeal of the Act in 1922, and, according to the Viceroy's statement, they have since been pressing for its re-enactment. As a fairly regular reader of the principal Indo-English newspapers, I have not noticed that the repeal of the Act had made them more violent or irresponsible. On the contrary, I think that there was a progressive improvement in the general level of criticism, until the appointment of the Simon Commission, which did exacerbate public feeling the Liberals, being the most vehement, not to say violent, of the critics. The Viceroy's announcement on his return from England created an atmosphere exceedingly favourable to friendly co-operation between Government and the popular leaders, but this was dispelled by the campaign in the British Press and Parliament and, finally, by Lord Irwin's "goal and journey" speech. The reaction naturally led to great bitterness of feeling in the country. The Viceroy ignores these happenings and attributes the exasperated tone of the Press to the repeal of the Press Act eight years ago.

ABSURD ASSERTION.

I have not approved of the methods of civil disobedience, but I think it is absurd to assert that it is responsible for the armed outbreak in Chittagong which is clearly an attempt to discredit and overthrow the non-violent movement. The Calcutta, Karachi and Peshawar incidents seem to have arisen out of the Satyagraha movement miscarrying, but the Press has done nothing to bring about the miscarriage, and to make them the excuse for promulgating the Ordinance, is hardly fair.

The objections to the Press Act were summed up by the Press Law Committee over which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, then the Law Member of the Government of India, presided, in their Report. They observed:

"We find that, while many local Governments advocate its retention in the interests of the administration on the other hand the Act is regarded with bitter hostility by nearly all shades of Indian opinion. Most of the witnesses examined before us believe it to be indefensible in principle and unjust in its application. It has been said that the terms of section 4 of the Act are so comprehensive that legitimate criticism of Government might well be brought within its scope; that the Act is very uncertain in its operation; that it has been applied with varying degrees of rigour at different times and by different local Governments and in particular that it has not been applied with equal severity to English-owned and Indian-owned papers. A general feeling was also apparent among the witnesses that the Act is irritating and humiliating to Indian journalism and that the resentment caused by the measure is the more bitter because of the great services rendered to Government by the Press in the war. Many witnesses, indeed, are of opinion that the Act is fatal to the growth of a healthy spirit of responsibility in the Press and that it deters persons of ability and independent character from joining the profession of journalism. Finally, it is maintained that the Act places in the hands of the executive government arbitrary powers, not subject to adequate control by any independent tribunal, which may be used to suppress legitimate criticism of Government and that such a law is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the reforms scheme and the gradual evolution of responsible Government."

These objections to the old Act are applicable to the new as well.

THE HARDINGE PARALLEL.

Lord Irwin had two ways of meeting the present situation the seriousness of which I do not underrate. The first, was, to publicly identify himself with the aspiration of Indians to full self-government, and his resolve to use his great influence with the British Government and people to have effect given to it as early as possible. Lord Hardinge's speech in Madras taking his stand on the side of Indians in South Africa at the time of the Satyagraha movement there, furnishes a parallel. Such a declaration on the part of the Viceroy might have had an immediate effect in rallying Indian opinion. This Lord Irwin has not done. Instead, he has elected to promulgate an Ordinance bringing the Indian Press under the control of Provincial Governments which have ever been unsympathetic towards it. Lord Irwin's act is derogatory to the status of the Press as a liberal profession. Freedom of the Press is no fetish with me. The dignity of the Press is best maintained by its maintaining a tone of sober responsibility which, in some cases, is at present deplorably lacking. But an Ordinance of this kind is not likely to secure this object. The Sapru Committee found that the Act of 1910 had not the effects it was intended to have:

They observed:

LITTLE PRACTICAL VALUE.

"We are not, however, satisfied that the cessation of such incitements (to murder and violence) is due solely or even mainly to the Act or that in present conditions the ordinary law is not adequate to deal with such offences. Further, it must be admitted that in so far as the law was directed to prevent the more insidious dissemination of sedition, of general misrepresentations of the action of Government, of exaggerations of comparatively minor incidents, of insinuations of injustice and of articles intended to exacerbate racial feeling, the Act has been of little practical value, for we find that a section of the Press is at present just as hostile to Government as ever it was and that it preaches doctrines calculated to bring the Government and also occasionally particular classes or sections of the community into hatred and contempt as freely now as before the Act was passed. Moreover, we believe that the more direct and violent forms of sedition are now disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of itinerary propagandists than by the Press, and no press law can be effective for the repression of such activities." The new Ordinance is not likely to be any better than the old Act as a check on seditious and inflammatory writing. You cannot make people loyal or contented by enacting that it is a crime to be otherwise. The Ordinance shuts the door on the prospect of a settlement of the constitutional problem in a spirit of goodwill.

STOP PRESS.

POLICE FIRING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Apr. 28.

As a result of the police firing last night after warnings, it is now learnt that two persons were killed and three wounded while another person is reported to have been trampled to death. On the police side almost every officer is said to have received some slight injury as a result of stonethrowing. Among more serious injuries sustained were those by Inspector Chelladoral who was severely handled and received a stab wound on the back. This happened earlier in the evening when the Commissioner and the Inspector walked across the beach to induce the conveners of the meeting to suspend it. Another officer Sergeant Talatti had his jaw broken. Four cowars were seriously hit and temporarily incapacitated while eight men of the reserve police received minor injuries.—A. P.

"Conduct Of Gharwal Rifles Found Unsatisfactory.

—:o:—

Incident In Peshawar.

SIMLA, April 28.

A Government communique says:—

In view of the possibility of exaggerated and misleading rumours, the Government of India think it desirable to make it known that during the recent disturbances in Peshawar City when the troops had to be employed, the conduct of a small element namely two platoons of the Second Eighteenth Royal Gharwar Rifles was found to be unsatisfactory. The Battalion has been sent to Abbottabad where enquiry will be held in due course.—A. P.

HYDERABAD FOLLOWS.

Before a meeting of about 10,000 persons on Sunday including ladies and children, Hyderabad broke the salt law. Doctor Chimandas presided over the meeting. Contraband salt was sold for Rs. 125. And also distributed freely.—Free Press.

GIRI CONDEMNS MYSORE GOVT.'S ACTION.

Gold Mines Abolish Thumb Impressions.

OORMAUM, April 28.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, visited Kolar Gold Field yesterday in connection with the General strike of Indian labourers in all the five mines. He gave a patient hearing to twentyfive representatives from each mine.

Subsequently the Dewan received the members of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' Committee and conferred with them for some time on the situation. This resulted in the issue of the following notice over the signature of Mr. Ralph Nye, Chairman of the Committee:

"Out of deference to the wishes of the Dewan of Mysore, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' Committee hereby announce that they have decided to abolish the system of obtaining the signature or thumb impression of their employees and also the employment office." This was translated into Tamil by the Deputy Commissioner and communicated to the thousands of coolies who had been waiting to hear the result of the conference. The announcement was received with great jubilation.—A. P.

BAN ON GIRI.

BANGALORE, April 28.

The Mysore Government has prohibited Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Federation from entering and addressing any meeting in the Mysore City and Taluq. Mr. Giri who came here yesterday evening did not alight here on account of this order but went to Seringapatam.

PANICKY ACTION.

When the news of the order got abroad thousands of railway workers went to Seringapatam and received and welcomed Mr. Giri. Mr. Giri addressing the workers in a meeting deplored the panicky action of the Mysore Government and pointed out his coming to Bangalore was mainly in response to the Agent's reply to his letter regarding Mysore Railwaymen's Union's recognition and for formulating the men's demands.

Mr. Giri also said he was surprised at the attitude of the authorities since authorities of other railways always welcomed his co-operation in solving many problems connected with workers of their railways and seeing that nobody has accused him so far of causing disaffection.

SERVED WITH NOTICE AGAIN.

After the meeting was over, Mr. Giri was served with a notice from the Magistrate of French Rocks calling upon Mr. Giri not to address any meeting within the municipal limits of Seringapatam.—Free Press.

MR. V. J. PATEL CONGRATULATED.

Patidar Mandal's Meeting.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Patidar community residing in Bombay convened by the Patidar Mandal was held on Monday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. A good number of ladies was present, and members of the other communities formed a substantial part of the audience.

Mrs. Gangabehn Patel, in proposing Mrs Ramibai Kamdar to take the chair, referred to the courageous part she had taken along with Mrs. Jinnah in the historic demonstration at the Town Hall against the movement for a public address to Lord Willingdon. In the present Satyagraha also, Mrs. Kamdas had been the inspiration of her husband who has joined the struggle. There was a reason why a person of another community was chosen to preside at a meeting of the Patidar. Mr. Patel himself Replying to his country's address on the occasion of his election to the Assembly Chair in 1925, Mr. Patel had declared that he was an Indian first and a Patidar afterwards.

Mrs. Kamdar, in opening the proceedings said that the present juncture was a great ordeal for the people. And Mr. Patel's presence would greatly strengthen the national cause.

Mr. Ambaidas Amin then moved the resolution congratulating Mr. Vithalbhai Patel on his resigning the Presidential chair and membership of the Assembly.

Mr. Girjashankar Trivedi, seconding the resolution said that Mr. Patel's experience of the inside working of the Government machinery would be very useful to the nation. If Mr. Patel could not expose the true state of things in India on account of the revival of the Press Ordinance, he could do so in Europe when he might go there. The speaker hopes that Mr. Patel would not be arrested on his joining the Satyagraha as was the case with Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Raojibhai Patel and other speakers also addressed the meeting, and the resolution was carried.

THANA DISTRICT ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

April 28.

The Secretary, Thana District Congress, Arnala Camp, writes:—

Thana District Satyagraha Mandal Executive elected Dr. Sawarkar of Bombay to the leadership of the Mandal.

The next mass Civil Disobedience is fixed for Sunday 4th May, at Umbergaon. Public meeting was addressed by Dr. Sawarkar at Palghar last night. He has drawn out a full week's programme of vigorous propaganda in Thana District.

Arnala, Mahim, Bassein, Kalyan, Thana have successfully performed mass Civil Disobedience and Umbergaon, Chinchni and Bhivandi are the next claimants for the honour. Boycott of drink and foreign goods is spreading widely and village meetings terminate with resolutions to the same effect.

LIVE FOR INDIA.

(From A Correspondent.)

Vile Parle, April 28.

For some time past a fairly large number of people from the city attends the camp at prayer time, when after a short prayer speeches are delivered by the leaders of the movement.

On Sunday, Prof. Rabade of Saswaney Vaishya Ashrama addressed the meeting. He addressed particularly the student volunteers. He asked them to remember that their living in this world and their death both were not in their hands but in the hands of the Almighty. The only thing that remained in their hands was how to live. If they lived they must do so in India.

DESH SAVIKA SANGHA.

To-day's Programme.

The meeting at Vaniya Mahajan Wadi which was to take place has been postponed. On Tuesday 2 30 p.m. A procession of women will start from the Congress House, march through the principal centres of Foreign Cloth markets and return to the Congress House and disperse.

At 5-30 p.m. there will be a meeting of Mill women workers at Nagu Sayaji Chawls.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Public Meetings.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and C. Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the open Compound Bhangi Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, when leaders will address the meeting.

To-morrow (Wednesday) a public meeting will be held at Khatau Makenji Wadi at 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Munshi will preside and Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas and others will speak.

On Thursday (May 1st) Kamathipura at Girls' School Compound at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Sjt. S. K. Pupala to preside.

"IMMORTAL GLORY."

Krishna Film Co.'s, Production.

Krishna Cinema is screening "Immortal Glory", a gorgeous production of the Krishna Film Company. The picture, designed to show the utter futility of a tyrannic Government as against the growing consciousness and discontent of the people, carries the theme to its logical sequence, viz. terrible measures of repression followed by mass uprising ending in popular victory. The teeming millions of a native state have no voice in the governance of their land, and no human rights whatsoever. All this maltreatment and maladministration leads to no tax war against the native bureaucracy.

The scenes are taken in the Udaypur State where Nature has showered her plenty and made the land smiling. That natural beauty has been immortalized by scenic effects in this 'Immortal Glory' of a great self-sacrificing soul. The whole picture throbs with eventful episodes of a struggling people's heroic exploits.

The photography has been worked by Mr. Gordhandas Patel, who has poured his very soul in the process, for producing smooth alluring effects.

Mr. Profulla Ghosh's direction shows almost an acme of art hitherto achieved by very few.

Congress Meeting:—under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi Road) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th inst.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 3.

Results of M. B. B. S. Examination, Final M. B. B. S., Part I (New Regulations). University Hall. 2 p.m.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY.

Sunday's figures are as under:—Cases 15, Deaths 6, Primary Vaccinations 18, Re-vaccinations 22.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mails Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 2nd May.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 5 A. M. on the 26th inst.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbrayne" left Liverpool on the evening of 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 1st May at 8-0 A.M.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6.30 P.M. on the 27th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Managing Committee of Rajadhyaksha Foreign Education Society is prepared to receive applications from students of the community willing to go in for higher education in foreign countries. The amount of loan scholarship to be awarded this year is Rs. 4,000. Apply to Honorary Secretaries No. 7, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi (Bombay) before 30th June [illegible]

CARNIVALS AND GAMBLING

—:o:—

City Fathers' Protest.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr B. G. Parelkar, moved:

That the President be requested to respectfully invite the attention of Government to the gambling of various kinds, such as games of chance, lotteries, etc., carried on on a large scale in the City of Bombay and its suburbs under the guise of Carnivals, White Cities, Golden Cities, etc., resulting in the ruin of a large section of the population and they be requested to take severe measures to stop gambling of any kind carried on in any such places of amusement or in fairs, etc.

Mr. Parelkar characterised the carnivals as dens of gambling and appealed the Government to put them down.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Asavale pointed out that some of the carnivals made as big an earning as Rs. 15,000 a day which was not all by fair means.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted having received several complaints that gabling on enormous scale was carried on in some of the carnivals. The one industry flourished most in Bombay was, he said, carnivals, and at some places not only gambling but even prostitution was carried on. He brought these complaints to the notice of Sir P. A. Kelly, the late Commissioner of Police who promised to look into the matter. He (Commissioner) had refused to grant licenses for the erection of booths for carnivals where gambling was likely to be carried on. He therefore thought that by the sending the representation to the Government, they would strengthen the hands of the police.

NO GAMBLING DENS ON MUNICIPAL PLOTS.

The proposition was carried.

The following resolution of Mr B. G. Parelkar was also agreed to.

"That the Corporation strongly disapprove of the policy of allowing gambling of any kind in places of amusements and fairs in the City and request the Commissioner not to allow any Municipal plots to be used for any booths or any area to be used as places of amusement such as Carnivals, etc. if gambling is to be encouraged therein."

NO MORE SYDENHAM ROAD.

Mr. S. K. Pupala then proposed and Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded "That the Corporation being of opinion that the name of Sydenham Road should be changed, the Commissioner be requested to suggest through the Roads, etc., Committee a suitable name for the Road.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

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Mercolized Wax gently removes the dead skin from the face each night before retiring. It will do its work while you sleep.
MANY of the so-called "muddy" complexions are entirely due to the presence on the face of minute particles of dead tissue which tend to clog up the breathing pores, and prevent the freshness of the new underlying skin from being seen. The face must be cleansed daily in order to get rid of the disfiguring cuticle and allow the beauty of the underlying complexion to be shown.
Mercolized Wax Removes all Skin Impurities.
In the morning just remove all traces with a clean, dry towel, afterwards washing in the ordinary way. Mercolized Wax removes the mask.
Soap and water are useless and no amount of ordinary washing will effect the desired result. Mercolized Wax is a special preparation composed of ingredients which dissolve the decayed tissue and enable it to be entirely removed. This preparation is used by many of those who must and do keep their complexions clear and beautiful.
MERCOLIZED WAX

10,000 MDS. ILLICIT SALT SOLD.

KARACHI, April 27.

Free Press understands that the press message stating local Satyagrahis have announced their intention to discontinue formal breaking of salt laws is wholly incorrect and misleading. Breaking of salt laws has been continued in Karachi uninterruptedly and by now over 10,000 maunds of contraband salt have been removed and appropriated or sold in direct violation of Salt Act. Contraband salt is being sold daily in the city by women and others and it was also manufactured last night in the meeting. Women continue to go in groups to sea and bring sea water for manufacturing salt.

In Hyderabad (Sind) last evening before an audience of over ten thousand, about a dozen volunteers broke the Salt Act.

Mrs. Kasturbai Amongst Villagers.

JALALPUR, April 28.

"We have embarked on a "war" of truth and peace for the sake of our dear motherland. The brave should come in the battlefield filled with enthusiasm and leaping with joy and should lay down their lives with alacrity. The timid should run away to forests if they are afraid of death." Singing such "War" songs, Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Miss Mithu ben Petit and her lady volunteers proceeded this morning in two motor buses from their camp at Jalalpur to Onjar where a large number of men and women had assembled for sea bath, to-day being sacred Monday. Mrs. Gandhi addressed a meeting on the sea shore.

While returning she addressed another meeting at Abrama.

A crowded programme has been fixed for Mrs. Gandhi and her volunteers for three days. They are going to Kallavadi and Sisodra this afternoon, Munsad and Satem tomorrow and Astagam and Ugat the day after tomorrow. Two more camps of lady volunteers are to be started in Surat District one in Sisodra and the other at Sarbhon.

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding tomorrow to Billimora in Baroda State and then to Chikli.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1930.

COLLAPSING MORALE.

—:o:—

Every fresh weapon with which the Government arms itself against the people is a tribute to the success of the people's agitation. And if that weapon is forged in a clandestine, lawless manner, it is not only a tribute to the people's increasing strength but is also a sign of the collapsing morale of the misguided counsellors of the Government. To this category belongs the Viceroy's Ordinance reviving the Press Act of 1910 which was repealed in 1922 with the advent of the "Reforms" and which is offered again to the people as a fresh token of Dominion Status in action. The main provisions of the Ordinance are not only the same as those of the obnoxious Press Act of 1910 but there are several important and more drastic additions intended to cope with the present situation. It provides for power whereby presses which print and newspapers which publish what appears to Government to be objectionable matter are liable to be called upon to provide security and, if the "offence" is repeated, the Government are empowered to forfeit the security and confiscate the Press It is hardly necessary to say that there is no country in the world where such a menace to the Freedom of the Press exists. The list of offences is mighty large. To the offences, in the Press Act of 1910 are added several new ones designed against the present struggle and include the following: "to encourage or incite any person to...commit any offence or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or account payable to Government or to any local authority or any rent of agricultural land," "to induce a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign office," and "to prejudice recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces or in any police force or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force." That this odious measure—which has not the sanction of even the Rump Parliament of India—has been designed to cripple the campaign of Satyagraha is abundantly clear from the clauses quoted above. But how far that object will be gained hardly admits of a doubt. Satyagraha thrives more on its inherent vitality the spoken word and the living example than upon press publicity.

The revival of the Black Act of 1910 in an aggravated form revives the bitter memories of those times, how the Act was professed to be designed only against revolutionaries, how some leaders like Gokhale were deceived by such professions, how in the teeth of opposition from Nationalists who knew the real value of the professions and promises of Government, how the Act was forced upon an unrepresentative and subservient Legislative Council, how later it was grossly abused even against such friends of Britain and the Empire as the "New India" and, above all, how even a judge like Sir Lawrence Jenkins had to confess his powerlessness to protect a journalist who, in his opinion, was not guilty of sedition. As Mrs. Besant wrote about "New India", "the acting Chief Justice acquitted me of all sedition and admitted my perfect loyalty to the Crown, but, like his peer in Calcutta, he thought some of the articles came within the Act," so arbitrary, wide and unrestricted are the powers given to the Executive under the Act. Pherozeshah Mehta, the leader of the Moderates, severely condemned the measure, and Mr. H. P. Mody's brief account of an interview between Gokhale and Mehta on the subject should much interest the present-day Liberals. Says Mr. Mody in his Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: "On Mr. Gokhale's return to Bombay after the close of the session at which the Act was passed, Pherozeshah expressed strong disapproval of his attitude towards the measure. On Mr. Gokhale pleading helplessness in face of the evidence produced by Government of the seditious character of many of the writings in the Indian press, Pherozeshah replied with some vehemence that the non-official members had no business to support it even in spite of the plea of necessity. Government had never listened to the advice of the leaders of the people on matters of policy, and when it came to forging repressive legislation, they wanted the latter to share the responsibility and the odium. It was a great mistake, therefore, on the part of the Indian members of the Council to support the Press Act. They ought rather to have asked Government to go into the root causes of the violent propaganda preached in many of the Indian papers. Mr. Gokhale listened in silence, feeling perhaps that his leader was taking an extreme attitude. Little did he realise that the weapon he had helped to forge would be used for the purpose of terrorising innocent and guilty alike, ...and that in this as in so many other instances. Time would vindicate in a striking manner the soundness of Pherozeshah's judgment." It remains to be seen how the present-day Liberals would regard the new Ordinance on the eve of Self-Government for India. Their organ, the "Indian Daily Mail", has already begun to gloat over this attack on the liberties of the Press. And to judge from its ill-concealed delight at what it imagines to be the discomfiture of the Nationalist Press the Liberals will give their support to the Ordinance and thus not for the first time betray their country.

In a laboured defence of the Ordinance the Viceroy observes that the campaign of civil disobedience is rapidly developing into violent resistance to constituted authority and that "the riots at Calcutta, Karachi, the armed outbreak at Chittagong and the grave disturbances at Peshawar show clearly that the spirit of revolution fostered by the civil disobedience movement is beginning to emerge in dangerous forms." It is most unfair to connect the Chittagong outbreak with the Satyagraha campaign and to suggest that the conduct of the police had nothing to do with the disturbances at Karachi and Calcutta. However that may be, as Mr. Natarajan points out in his article which we publish elsewhere, the Press has done nothing to bring them about. And it would be more accurate to say that the spirit of revolution in India is rather restrained than fostered by the Satyagraha movement. In any case the policy of naked repression, such as is envisaged by the forcible attempt to gag the Press can never kill either the spirit of revolution or the Satyagraha movement. Not very long ago Mr. Ramsay MacDonald very truly observed: "As arms make for war, so coercive powers make for tyranny. The power and policy of repression do not make for tranquility but for repression and nothing more. The hand which imposes the punishment is also the hand which has helped to make the punishment necessary, and such a hand can never be just". It is a grim commentary on these words that during ministry of Mr. MacDonald himself and during the regime of a Secretary of State and a Viceroy whose sense of justice and fairplay and sympathy with Indian Self-Government have been so loudly vaunted, repression in its ugliest forms is being enforced in a country than which there is none more peaceful in the world.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

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The authorities both in India and England must carefully study the thoughtful speech of Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, delivered by him as the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay at the quarterly meeting of that body on Saturday last. His view can be said to reflect accurately the mind of the Indian commercial community on this side of India, a community which has as much stake in the country as the interests whose safety and security Government are never tired of emphasizing. Mr. Laljee rightly observed: "Compared with the enormous following and support which Mahatma Gandhi has secured for his movement, I think it can be said that breach of law and order to the extent of disturbing peace has been almost nil." In certain quarters there is keen anxiety to associate the Gandhi movement with the sporadic outbreaks of violence which have unfortunately broken out in certain parts of India, but Government will be failing in their duty if they allow themselves to be influenced by these interested quarters, ignoring the views of Bombay's Indian business community. Mr. Laljee appeals to Government for an opportune exercise of statesmanship. He wants them "to read the signs of the times in a correct manner" and act with "true statesmanship." So far the bureaucracy has behaved as if the only remedy it possesses lies in the application of resolute rule, of governing by Ordinances. But no national movement can be checked by these sterile methods, however harsh and rigorous their application.

PERILS OF SECRECY

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The "Daily News," an influential Fleet Street journal, justly complains against the policy of the bureaucracy in India, through the exercise of a rigid censorship, of withholding "material facts" regarding the Indian political situation. The journal's complaint is related primarily to messages from Rawalpindi being censored after the disturbance in Peshawar but its comments indicate that it has realised the perils of the secrecy, which is being observed about the Indian situation. It hopes that "the Government of India will not withhold from the British public essential and accurate news." It rightly emphasizes that "circumstances in India are of such significance to the whole Empire that there should be no possibility of misunderstanding about facts." The most essential thing for those British journals which desire to keep their readers fully acquainted with the facts of the political situation in India, with the hope that "misunderstandings" should be cleared and a way opened out for the solution of the Indian problem, honourable and equitable to both Britain and India, is to send out their own correspondents to study the situation on the spot and describe it from an unprejudiced view-point. There are correspondents of British journals in India who consider it their duty to harness their pen to the service of forces which seek to deny freedom to India and their despatches bear the impress of their anxiety to ridicule and vilify the Gandhi movement and minimise its importance. The British people will find one day that their being fed upon this garbled news and these jaundiced views about India's demand for genuine Home Rule prevented them from appraising the situation properly.

Mr. B. Shiv Rao in a statement to the Press from Madras draws attention to an interesting forthcoming event in London, a meeting to be held on May 8, to further the objects of the Indian Labour Committee recently formed in Britain. The Committee which contains a number of Labour M.P's and some influential Trade Unionists desires to issue an appeal "for supporting the cause of full Dominion Status" for India and is anxious "to do propaganda on behalf of Indian Labour." But how can it successfully engage itself in these activities, if it is not well apprised of the situation in this country? It is the imperative duty of the members of the Committee to demand of Mr. Benn that news from India is not withheld or mutilated or "doctored."

COMING INTO ITS OWN.

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At the luncheon given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Social Club and the Students' Central Association in London, to honour two of their valiant countrymen, Messrs. Chowna and Engineer, for their remarkable aviation feat, Mr. C. F. Andrews observed that young India was coming into its own and that the enterprise of the two airmen was an instance of "manly independence in action." This felicitous and fitting tribute, should be an encouragement to other young Indians to distinguish themselves in the field of aviation. Mr. Erulkar, the President of the London Indian Chamber of Commerce, very rightly urged young India "not to allow the opportunities offered by aviation to be lost." It is sad to find that in India itself these opportunities are still very meagre. The various Flying Clubs are only the luxury of the rich. Middle class Indian youth can have little chance of learning aeronautics unless the State chooses to provide aviation schools. When will this be done?

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

PROTECTION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

(BY POLITICUS.)
VII.*

In the seventh of his Eleven Points Mahatmaji asks for a protective tariff on Indian cloth. He has selected this article, most probably because it is the most promising representative of modern Indian Industry. It is the one new industry with Indian capital, and Indian personnel.

GENEOLOGY OF INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Perhaps, also, the vicissitudes of History, in connection with this staple Indian industry of classic fame, were not far from the mind of the author of India's minimum National Demand, when he selected this industry for such a pointed mention. It was the marvels of the Indian cotton industry, which aroused the envy and admiration of the earliest Greek ambassadors to the Court of the greatest of the Maurya Emperors, more than two thousand years ago. It was the Indian cotton industry, which, continuing in supreme command of the world markets in this prime necessary of life for centuries to follow, compelled Pyrard in the sixteenth century of the Christian era to declare that from Cape of Good Hope to Kamastchatka every man, woman and child was dressed in the products of the Indian looms. It was this industry, which made the most considerable trade of the European Companies of Merchant Adventurers. It was this which aroused the jealousy of the rival cotton spinners in the eighteenth century Britain to such an extent as to give rise to stories of cutting of the expert weavers' thumbs at Dacca and elsewhere in British Indian districts; and which certainly led to those 'prohibitive' duties in the British Tariff schedules in the early nineteenth century, that confessed the inability even of machine-made goods to compete with the products of the Indian loom in Europe and America, unaided by a prohibitive tariff wall. It was, finally, this industry which, even in the latest age, aroused the jealous cupidity of Manchester so far as to compel the British Indian Government to impose a countervailing Excise Duty on the products of the new Indian mills. The last scene in the drama was performed last month. A bitter struggle in our Legislative Assembly, between the henchmen of British capitalist interests in India and the champions of Indian industry has ended, for the time being, in their triumph. What wonder, then, that Gandhiji, wiser by the results of that fight under his nose, has selected this Industry for specific protection, even in his minimum demand for the Indian people.

COTTON INDUSTRY TYPICAL OF ALL INDUSTRY.

The case, however, of the Cotton Industry is typical of every modern industry in India. While the British capitalist domination lasts, we are accustomed to a host of sophisms to explain away Government's culpable negligence in that behalf. The absence of the necessary skill and capital to start the new large scale industries is one day made answerable for our economic plight. The next day they urge the claims of the consumer to be exploited nationally for the benefit of the British manufacturer. But they never mention their own omission to provide a decent railway plant factory in sixty years of railway history.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

They killed our textile industry in the nineteenth century by prohibitive tariffs in ther own and in colonial markets, as well as by unfair competition in India in every conceivable way. They have all but prevented its resurrection in the last fifty years by an "Open Door" policy and Countervailing Excise, though one never could see where the "countervailing" was to come in at all. Our shipping as well as ship-building industry was starved to death; our iron and steel industry, whose marvels and monuments are still visible after 1,500 years at Dhar or Delhi, also met the same fate. Under the pretext of absolute free trade they permitted to British manufacturers an unfair competition, which could not but end in our industrial undoing.

INDIA, THE WORLD'S PRODUCER OF RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS.

In mining, in forestry, in animal husbandry, in leather manufacture, dye-stuffs, oils and essences, —even drugs and chemicals,—India was, until the advent of the European rule, the world's foremost producer. And, given favourable conditions,—given something better than a step-motherly treatment to Indian industry by the present Government of the country,—there is absolutely no reason to doubt that India could, within a measureable future, once more recover her old position as the world's principal producer, not only of raw materials, but also of finished goods. Fifty years ago, Sir J. Strachey, then Finance Member of the country, said: "India, by the extent and favourable conditions of its territory is capable of producing almost every article required for the use of man." And though his brain used that fact for arguing for the utmost freedom of trade with India, that is no reason why the obvious moral of his lesson should not be taken by the Indian economist and statesman.

The Cotton Industry, then, being typical of the entire field of Indian industrial enterprise, let us study in a little more detail what are the facts relating to that industry, which must have decided Mahatmaji to include it specially in the Minimum National Demand. The Indian Cotton Industry is, generally speaking, situated more advantageously than perhaps its any other rival in the world. India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world. It is probably 'the greatest single consumer' of its finished goods.

SCOPE FOR EXPANSION.

To-day, it produces over 5 million bales of cotton; but consumes for its own production in the mills a little more than a third of the total raw material produced in the country. On that basis alone, there is room for the expansion of the industry to twice as much its present size. Take the alternative standard of consumption. Its mill-production meets only about half the total demand of the country, at most. Forty per cent. out of the remainder is supplied by foreign imports; while about 10 per cent. is supplied by the products of the handloom, working up foreign or mill made yarn. Pure hand-spun and hand-woven cloth meets less than 1 per cent. of the aggregate demand in the country to-day. On that basis, the Indian Cotton Industry has room to expand to double its present size. It employs over 45 crores of paid capital, and 400,000 of workmen, besides an army of middlemen getting their living from that Industry in its mechanised form.

In spite of these facts, the Indian Mill Industry, after half a century of vicissitudes, is still in a precarious condition! It is barely five years that the British Government of India removed that blot in the Indian Fiscal system, which had taken the shape of the Countervailing (?) Excise Duty on cotton goods made in Indian mills. And even to-day it does nothing positively to protect or encourage the Indian industry as would endanger the vested interests of the British manufacturer. The latest Tariff Bill enshrines principle of Preference to British Cotton Industry, at the cost of the Indian Exchequer, not to speak of the Indian industry; and in the teeth of all but unanimous opposition from the elected representatives of the people of India.

UNNATURAL BASIS OF BRITISH INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

It is doubtful if even by such means the British Industry can be propped up. Its whole organisation is so utterly unnatural, since it needs a raw material which that country dos not itself produce, and produces goods which that country itself cannot consume. To thrive at all, it must needs desire the death of its more naturally situated rivals. Hence the basic tragedy of the British Empire. Denny has shown it in satiating statistics in his "America Conquers Britain", but which any student of contemporary trade can see for himself at a glance.

REVISE YOUR ECONOMICS.

It was the dim perception of England's own unnatural economic position, which led some of the cutest brains in that country to devise the policy of absolute freedom of trade. In practice it meant the absolute freedom to Britain to exploit, for its own enrichment, the rest of the world. Hence, every country, when it came to master the mysteries of economic history, repaid the compliment by entirely discarding the principle of a suicidal free trade for the benefit of Britain. Britain's own Dominions are no exception to this rule; and her rivals nearer home have been for a generation showing her the

(Continued on page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Significant.

Australia is a member of the British Commonwealth, enjoying Dominion Status. The ties that bind this Colony to the "Mother Country" are ties of sentiment, buttressed with economic relationships and political considerations of security from aggression by any other foreign power. Yet when the proposal in the country that [illegible] of eminence who has rendered him a long record of public service to the country of his birth, should be recommended to His Majesty King George V as the fittest person to be its Governor-General, the very idea has given a shock to certain "patriots" in Australia who see in it a move "to weaken the ties of the Empire." Mr. Scullin, the Federal Premier, has done well to declare publicly that it is a "weird conception" to read into the proposal any such move. So far the rumours about the appointment lack official authority either in Britain or Australia, but it will be interesting to know whether they lack countenance from Mr. Scullin and his followers.

Pious Hope.

In his covering letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, forwarding the text of the London Naval Treaty, the British Premier says that the Preparatory Commission on Naval Disarmament appointed by the League "will find in the Treaty a contribution which will facilitate its future labours." This is a pious hope although due credit must be given to the labours of the MacDonald Government in arriving at some sort of agreement with the four other participants at the London Naval Conference on the less controversial questions affecting all-round naval disarmament. When the Preparatory Commission begins its work and takes stock of the achievements of the London Conference, it cannot avoid taking notice of the inconvenient fact that the three biggest Naval Powers of the world utilised the London negotiations for making a separate Pact of their own and that Continental Powers like France, Italy and Spain have been left to stew in their own juice. At the League Germany and Spain will have to say a lot which is bound to be uncomplimentary regarding this "achievement."

Who Broke The Solidarity?

Those who have not been participating in the national campaign do not feel quite comfortable about their position. So some of them are appealing to Gandhiji or the public to follow the policy of least resistance and trust everything to the Round Table Conference. Some of them, happily few, would not even support the boycott of foreign cloth. In a letter to the Press Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, writing on the present situation, says: "If we could devote a fraction of the energy we are dissipating at present on the consolidation of opinion in favour of Dominion Status and the settlement of domestic differences we should have such a strong case that it would be impossible for the die-hards in England to ignore the signs of the times and say "No" to us." The compelling situation was brought about when Sir Tej Bahadur appended his signature to the Delhi and Allahabad manifestoes. But Lord Irwin and the Labour Government, not to speak of die-hards in England, dared "to ignore the signs of the times and say "no." And it was Dr. Sapru who betrayed his co-signatories and, by agreeing to join the farcical Round Table Conference without conditions, helped to destroy the national solidarity which, if persisted in, would have compelled Government to surrender to public opinion.

A Thought For The Day.

"A power of repression habitually enjoyed, tends to develop a habit of mind in the Government which regards all effectively troublesome criticism as sedition and it allows a Government which is always partly responsible for seditious conspiracy to avoid its own share of the blame and impose the whole upon the shoulders of its opponents. A Government which has to justify repression in relation to a given crisis is not only careful to see that its case is overwhelming when it asks for powers but, what is of much greater importance it is first of all careful to prevent, by political sagacity, the development of the crisis. As arms make for wars, so the possession of coercive powers makes for tyranny. The power and policy of repression do not make for tranquillity, but for repression and nothing more. The hand which imposes the punishment is also the hand which has helped to make the punishment necessary, and such a hand can never be just."

—Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD of other days.

What He Overlooked.

The Lady: "So you are going to be my son-in-law."

The Accepted Suitor: "Oh! I had not thought of that."

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

Womens' Procession To-day.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

April 28.

As announced batches of 100 or more volunteers proceeded from the different wards of the city and fetched cart-loads of salt from Kurla, Mahaluxmi and Churchgate and sold salt throughout the city. At Kurla more than fifteen policemen watched the operations without interfering. Batches of volunteers operating from the different wards also transported salt from one station to another by rail. The custom authorities did not interfere.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

All the salt volunteers will be selling contraband salt throughout the city on Tuesday under the direction of their respective captains in each ward.

MUSLIMS TO BREAK SALT LAW.

At Khoja Mohalla Knadak near the house of Dost Mohamed Peermahomed, the Muslims of Mandvi and adjoining districts will gather and offer satyagraha by manufacturing salt under the leadership of Mr. Jafferbhoy.

BOMBAY LADIES TO BEGIN BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

On Tuesday all the lady volunteers will gather at Congress House and forming a processions march through the principal streets of the city singing songs and exhorting the public to boycot foreign cloth and give up drinking.

Notice To Volunteers.

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(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

All the Satyagraha volunteers are resuested to present themselves at the Congress House on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp with their badges to receive important instructions for the future organisations.

Sd. L. B. NIPHADKAR.
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR JAILED.

"I Have Done My Duty By Breaking Salt Laws."

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 28.

The trial of Sjt. L. B. Bhopatkar commenced at half past twelve this afternoon at Kalyan in the Resident Magistrates' Court before Mr. Pradhan. Prominent members of the Poona and Kalayan Bar as also several leaders from various parts of Maharashtra were present. Mr. Laxmanrao Sawant the Police Sub-Inspector deposed that Sjt. Bhopatkar in his public speeches at Kalayan on the 19th and 20 th inst. incited people to break the Salt Act and that he led a huge procession of the citizens of Kalyan on the 20th inst. to break the Salt Law and sold a packet of conrtaband Salt.

After four other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution Sjt. Bhopatkar made a statement. He observed that he asked the people deliberately to break the Salt Laws as also certain provisions of the Indian Arms Act and the Government Bravery at Nasik as it was the birth right of the people to break such unjust laws. About Section 117 of I. P. C. he said that his knowledge of law made him think that it was not applicable to him who broke the Salt Laws but to those officers who formulated it and were responsible for its continuance and thus provoked people to break it. He concluded by saying that he was glad that that he had done his duty and asked the Magistrate to do his duty.

After making this statement he informed the Court that he would not participate in the further proceedings of the Court.

Mr. Yeraodekar, the Government prosecutor, pleaded that the accused had broken the classes 'A' and '(C' of Section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act and Section 117 of I. P. C. After framing the charges under the afore mentioned Sections the Magistrate found Mr. Bhopatkar guilty and sentenced him to six months and three months simple imprisonment, both sentences to run concurrently. The Magistrate recommended that Mr. Bhopatkar should be treated as 'A' class prisoner.

After his conviction Sjt. Bhopatkar was profusely garlanded on behalf of various institutions in the Maharashtra including the "Kesari and Mahratta" Sjt. Bhopatgar was immediately removed to Thana jail.

Sjt. D. V. Gokhale's trial commences at Thana tomorrow.

Satyagraha Activities At Panvel.

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(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Apr. 28.

A procession from the Panvel Bunder was arranged on Sunday Water was brought and contrabined salt was manufactured. People from the town and the surrounding villages assembled in meeting held in the night on tennis ground. Mr. Govilkar presided while Balasaheb Patwardhan, Mr. Govilkar (junior) Mr. Sohoni addressed the gathering Mr. Haribhau Joshi, Mr. Sumanta Mr. Baburao Gokhale and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar were congratulated. Mr. Haribhau Joshi got six months jail while Mr. Sumanta three months rigorous They were sent to Thana Jail separately.

BY THE WAYSIDE.

A Causerie On Cockneyfication.

(BY 'OSIRIS".)

A man wrote to the "Times" some years ago, to express his horror at what he characterised as a typical phenomenon of the process of corruption through which English speech was passing under certain conditions of modern life. He was walking some London street one day and happened to over-hear the conversation that two little boys, looking like errand boys or similar denizens of the industrial haven, were carrying on. It left him speechless and bewildered, although fairly used, like any other educated man with literary pretensions, to the common forms of cockney speech, he could make nothing out of the tings that his fellow-pedestrians were smattering. He might have encountered the fabulous wild men from Borneo with less wonder—and humiliation, humiliation that any other person who loved his (or her) mother tongue shared with him.

NEW ERA.

We are only too familiar with the process of cockneyfiction. It is taking place everywhere; it forms an integral part of the life that a large industrial city creates. Nor is it confined to certain strata of the city's population but corrodes, like an acid of some deadly agency, through distant populations that seem to be slumbering away, unspoilt in at least the essential integrity of their speech. This is one of the birth-pangs, that precede the springing-up of the much-dreamt-of 'proletariat'. No less an aesthete than William Morris envisaged it long ago and absorbed in the beautiful dream of a humanity that abolished all gross cruelty and suffering in its world of toil, he set out to practise what may be called an aesthetic midwifery. The British 'bourgeoisie' certainly caught his inspiration and well-trained maternity-nurses kept themselves in readiness for the baby that, alas, yet shows no signs of being born. The star of the baby is not rising although prophets in distant lands have long delivered their oracles. "Educational" Fisher shaved for it; the sun of the Labour Party has risen and the patrician traditions were swept away, despite traditional, British blue blood, to make way for the New Era. Gallant Cook and Maxton excitedly talk about it and even Ramsay MacDonald winks a guarded hint at it.

SPEECH.

There is, again, the Society for the Purity of English Speech (I am a little shaky about quoting the exact designation) and G. B. Shaw and the Poet Laureate and the B. B. C. They all represent, to one's mind, a consciousness that seeks to preserve speech in its purity, nobility and other qualities that would successfully resist the corruption brought in half education and economic conditions of life. And this work, we must remember, is not the outcome of mere bigotry, of the bullying of academical 'dons': its treatment of phonetics as advocated by Shaw and the Poet Laureate would easily prove its essential character against the background of modern conditions. Which brings me to the main thesis of this little article, namely, the process that is taking place here of what I may roughly describe as cockneyfication. The English contrast merely deepens one's humiliation. Because, one feels, there is no consciousness in us of the necessity of preserving the beauty and virility and integrity of our speech. The decadence of speech, while it has nearly succeeded, with the help of the local conditions of industrial life, in destroying the whole character of individuality that the various dialects of Marathi speech, for instance, possess, in the case of the frankly unsophisticated and the self-consciously half sophisticated has not spared the so-called "educated" persons of the middling classes. Speech, I admit, is not quite a matter of hot-house cultivation. In so far as it is spontaneous (and any shrewd observer or clever person can see through the poseur of affectation) it is a measure of culture, of mental life. It cannot be isolated from the personality of the man or woman who employs it in ordinary human intercourse. It is a criterion, as Shaw says, that would tell a flower-woman from a duchess: you open your mouth to give yourself away—for what you are worth. But I am not referring just now to all the aspects of speech: I am concerned with it in so far as the process of cockneyfication touches the reel of the speech like Marathi and its various dialects which convey to the responsive ear a world of experience, of flavour and image.

AND CULTURE.

There are distinct forms with a variety of phonetics of the cockney speech and I have noticed the vilest of them replacing the original dialect of a large number of our 'proletarian' population. These poor 'emigres' carry the cockney back to their homes and the ridiculous effect may well be imagined when these gentry show off that superiority over the yokels by smattering the 'City' speech. Only last year, I was loafing away in the —— District and happened to meet a man who was obviously unable to speak his dialect and must smatter the outrageously vile lingo of Bombay's slumland. The transformation was remarkable indeed and I suffered the tortures of having my lungs fitted with the pollution of mill-chimneys. The heritage, on the other hand, of sweet, natural speech is passed on and preserved by those of the Marathi-speaking 'pandharpesha' classes who are quite above the corruption of cockneyfication speech, in their case, is not a question of social or economic standard of living but one of inherent refinement and hereditary culture. The men and women of this class who live in all manner of vile conditions imposed upon them by a common impoverishment are noticed going through the hell of corruption without having the fine quality of their speech damaged. Nor is it in their case a matter of what is called 'education'. Even illiteracy does not affect this particular quality of speech. I am afraid your 'education' as a factor of culture in speech hardly improves those whose nature is not intrinsically fine. I noticed a young woman with a none-too-pleasant freckled face talking the other day a jargon that was positively revolting. I was told the person was respectable in virtue of her 'college education' and had actually a 'set' of admirers. I should rather pity her and her 'set' of admirers. I should have thought young woman with 'college education' paid some attention to their speech, that they reminded themselves that beauty and grace of speech were demanded of women. But perhaps I am asking for something which has no marketable value and about which only a few people care? If so, our speech is doomed as the poetaster said the other day: only he has substituted 'marriage' for 'speech'.

"I AM PRAYING FOR LIGHT"

(Continued from page 1.)

Onzar near Abrahama to preach the gospel of prohibition. Several platforms were constructed and the women made eloquent appeal to people to give up drinking. The demonstration attracted considerable public attention.

In the evening Mrs. Gandhi addressed two more meetings at Sisodra and Kalinwadi on prohibition.

The Baroda Praja Mandal is doing propaganda work in Navsari and caste *Panchayats* have passed resolutions to give up drinking liquors and picket liquor shops.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

Lady volunteers are organising a procession for to-morrow here. Next day they will wait in deputation on the owner of the liquor shop at Khasbazar and if necessary they will begin picketing that shop next day. Picketing of other liquor shops in Ahmedabad that is being conducted by the volunteers of the Labour Union has been successful and no need is felt for women volunteers picketing there. Gradually women volunteers will be sent to the villages to do picketing and other work there. Over a hundred lady volunteers have been enrolled in Ahmedabad of whom about 50 have been enrolled for picketing liquor shops.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

TO BE SENT BY POST.

It is believed that Mahatma Gandhi will send his letter to the Viceroy through post this time. A.P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PALM TREES.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER INJURED.

NAVSARI, April 27.

A volunteer in Mahatma Gandhi's camp named Tansukh Bhatt was seriously injured to-day while cutting a palm tree at Karadi. His thumb has been cut off and he has been brought to civil hospital at Navsari.—A.P.

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Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE FUTURE.

WORKING OUT THE "COLLECTIVE IDEA."

(BY M. LVOVY).

(Through the Society for promoting Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Moscow).

With the reconstruction of industrial life in the Soviet Union a new industrial base is being set up, both in town and country, a base on which the whole of life can be reconstructed on entirely new principles. The growth of vast new factories—Magnitask, Stalingrad, Dnieper Combine, and others—entails the springing up of enormous new housing districts. Many of the new industrial centres are also the centres of whole new towns.

In the country collectivisation is gaining ground daily, and vast State farms are being developed. This also leads to the concentration of great masses of the population, employed in agriculture, in the neighbourhood of the new enterprises, and the village, which has hitherto served for the needs of petty individual farming, must, in its turn, become large-scale country-town.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

Municipal housing in the Soviet Union is already a great branch of national economy. Over a billion rubles will be spent on it in the present year, and under the Five-Year-Plan anything from 8 to 20 billions will be thus expended. The question of how these vast sums are to be applied is at prevent occupying all Soviet public organisations, from trade unions, women's organisations, housing co-operations, municipal organs, to architects, engineers, industrial artists and workers among children. It is closely bound up with the circumstances of every-day life, and the future aspect of family and home life in the Soviet Union, the new education of children, the extent to which co-operation will prevail, and finally with the question: will individual house-keeping survive? The new towns will have to be adapted to new conditions of life.

All engaged upon the solution of this question are agreed that the new construction will have to be different from the present, in that it must be made to serve not the individual, but the collective. This is demanded first and foremost in the interests of economy. It has been established that the preparation of food, even in the far from perfect public kitchens takes one-sixth of the time, spent by individual house-wives. Similar waste of time goes on in other branches of house-keeping—laundry, care of children, etc.

ELIMINATING UNPRODUCTIVE LABOUR.

The great problem before the builders of the future is how to organise life so as to avoid this unproductive labour.

The first task is to provide communal meals throughout the day. This will be the task of the food-combines, including grain-factories, meat-handling enterprises, cold-storage, canning works, sausage and confectionary enterprises, and public kitchens. This will dispense with the necessity for a kitchen and larder in every flat, and release at least twenty per cent. of available space.

The education of children also assumes different aspects. Some authorities consider that the children ought to live in hygienic "Children's townlets," of course under the observation of their parents. Special school townlets must also be created for school-children. This would mean that only adults would live in the town proper, each adult having his or her own room to him or herself.

A series of central departments—libraries, theatres, gymnastic-halls, etc.,—are required for the cultural service of the population

NO CONGESTION.

Our new towns must consist neither of sky-scrapers nor cottages. The conquest of space renders it unnecessary for people to inhabit thickly a comparatively small territory, in unhealthy proximity, and cottages are uneconomic, especially as regards their automatic service, such as heating, supplies, etc.

The towns are not to have more than 50 to 80 thousand inhabitants each, and must lie around the industrial enterprises. In the same way agricultural towns will be built around the large state and collective farms. The present system of great towns is sure to decentralise in the near future, beginning with Moscow, around which it is planned to create a series of small towns.

It goes without saying that there will be no "monumental" buildings in the new towns. Since it is quite obvious, with the present rate of progress in building technique that all existing buildings will have to come down in about thirty years time, there would be no point in building giant structures.

"Towns" will very soon be but little distinguished from "villages." Almost all those engaged in industry and collective agriculture will be co-operating their house-keeping, and therefore externally both industrial and agrarian "towns" will be much alike. In both the best buildings will be the large blocks, to house from one to two thousand persons.

Since the towns will be situated around the industrial enterprises steps will have to be taken to spread the latter all over the territory of the Soviet Union, inasmuch, of course, as the sources of raw material and ways of communication permit.

STANDARDISATION.

One of the necessary factors for the construction of the new towns is standardisation. Housing in its present aspect is the most hybrid of the arts, represented by an infinity of types and styles. Rationalisation and standardisation should yield considerable economy. A certain amount has already been done in this direction and is going on in connection with the erection of new houses by combining all sorts of storing room and other public services, and thus avoiding unnecessary expenditure of space and building materials.

It must not be supposed that standardisation is going to mean row after row of monotonous and tedious barrack-like homes. Modern architects take into consideration that houses are likely to undergo change as living conditions alter and develop, and this requires that each house should as much as possible consist in standardised parts. The creative fantasy of the architect is at liberty to create as many combinations of these parts as it likes.

The idea of the construction of new towns is leaving the sphere of theory for that of realisation in the Soviet Union.

RACING NOTES.

—:o:—

New Horses For India.

Several owners who race under W. I. T. C. rules have enhanced their racing strings in recent mouths Mr. "Eve's" new importaions which include, GAY DAY, BULWARK, SOME BRIDGE and ROYAL ROVE are already at Poona and H. H. Aga Khan's new race horses are also in training quarters at the monsoon centre.

Quite recently two new comers in MISTRY STAR and MONEY TALKS reached this country

The former a three year old filly by SHERWOOD STAR out of MISS PHOENIX will carry the maroon and green jacket of Mr. Kelso. She had a blank season as a two year old but is expected to develop into a useful sort.

MONEY TALKS a boy colt three years old is by Green back—Lorikeet is the new addition to Mr. Pine's stable This youngster had a strenuous season as a two year old but did very well winning four times and placing once in ten attempts. The son of Greenback is very speedy and should do well in this country when properly acclamatised

* * * *

Several other horses which have been imported by Mr. Kelso include CAPTAIN HARDY, ARTHUR and OLD ROY.

* * * *

The first named is a three year old brown gelding by Stratford—Brown Wavelet and is certainly well bred. He has been a winner at Home.

ARTHUR a 3 year chestnut gelding by Yutor—Garuda has also done well on has first season in Ireland.

* * * *

OLD ROY a gelding son of Old Rowley and Lily of Hapsburg is also a winner. Bence has some excellent material in his establishment and this popular trainer will doubtless leave his mark at Poona this year.

* * * *

KOLHAPUR HORSES IN MYSORE.

Faraj bin Ameer who trains for Mr. Ahmed Hazany is one of the early arrivals at Mysore. He has taken charge of a few of the horses owned by H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur and will concentrate on races at Mysore and Bangalore, having decided to give Ooty a mess this year.

Why Patro Committee Meeting Is Delayed.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explaining the reason of the delay in holding the Patro Committee meeting says:—

"It is obvious that there must be differences of opinion about the date and place, but we cannot help that. These are the bare facts. I need scarcely say that in common with many friends we are most anxious to go on with our work and the view I personally take is that although the situation may be discouraging, we have got to face it and we cannot give up our attempt to bring about agreement on issues raised at the Committee to the best of our power."—A. P.

Merchant Burns His Foreign Cloth

—:o:—

TUMSAR, April 22

(From A Correspondent.)

Salt was prepared and sold from the water of Dahihanda publicly in the presence of police. Students and girls sold contraband salt and women purchased it. Signatures and promises to boycott foreign cloth for one year have been obtained from merchants. A well-known cloth merchant Kisan Domaji burnt foreign cloth belonging to him.

Jamiatul-ulama Session At Amroha.

—:o:—

The Secretary Reception Committee, Jamialalma. Amroha wires:—

"Considering the critical situation of India and current politics the Amroha Jamiat session is the most important. Its decision will be followed without reservation by the majority of Muslims. Leaders and politicians of all shades of opinion are requested to attend the Amroha session to take part in deciding the future policy."

Medical Practitioner Jailed.

—:o:—

NADIAD, April 26.

Mr. Ambalal Jeshnaker, a private practitioner and influential worker at Kaira, was arrested to-day at 11 at Kaira and brought down to Nadiad. He was tried and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, one month's imprisonment more. He is classed as B Class prisoner. Mr. Ambalal was a member of the Kaira Municipal Board and Mahmudabad Taluk Board, the membership of which he resigned as a protest against the conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—Free Press.

BENARES BREAKS LAW.

Volunteers Receive Injuries.

—:o:—

BENARES, April 25.

A batch of volunteers accompanied by Messrs. Sri Prakasa, Kamalapati, Mahavir Singh and others sold salt, as arranged previously, in the compound of the Civil and Criminal Courts this afternoon.

In the afternoon a batch of volunteers were about to begin salt operations in the open Municipal land opposite to the Chowk Police Station, when a large body of Policemen, headed by the City Deputy Superintendent of Police and two Thanedars, belaboured them. The City Magistrate was present on the scene. All volunteers received serious injuries. The heads of two volunteers, Ramanand and Nand Kishor, were broken. Another volunteer, Vidyadhar Dube, also received serious injuries on the head and ear. They were immediately removed to the Marwari Hospital. Messrs. Jairam Joshi and Shankeranand Bramachari received many lathi blows.

On hearing this news Messrs. Sri Prakasa, and other leaders hurried to the spot. Again salt was manufactured under the supervision of the leaders. Foot and Mounted Police were present in large numbers on the road side. The City Magistrate wanted the Satyagrahis to hand over the salt pans, but they refused to do so.—Free Press.

BARDOLI SARDAR CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

A mass meeting of B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen was held at Soja Road on 26th instant. It congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shriyut Manilal Kothari the President and Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association Ahmedabad.

Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Assistant Secretary of the Association, exhorted all men to carry on the work of the Association and make

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

—:o:—

The Hon. Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wadia, Mrs. L. E. Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. H. G Rawlinson and Miss Morrison lunched at Government House Mahableshwar on Sunday.

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(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

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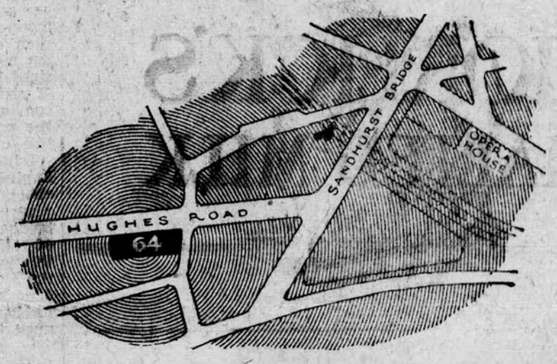
TO-MORROW APRIL 30TH.

BOMBAY'S GREATEST LOW PRICED CAR WILL BE SHOWN IN ITS NEW HOME. WATCH FOR THE BIG ANNOUNCEMENT

IN THIS PAPER TO-MORROW



CALCUTTA JUTE AND JUTE SHARES.

A Weekly Review.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly review, dated Calcutta, 26th instant:—

JUTE SHARES: The market on the whole has been quiet and a fluctuating one on rumours. In the early part of the week sellers predominated on account of no definite settlement so far having been arrived at regarding the short time. The political situation in India has also been one of the causes for the present depression. To-day rumours have reached the market that the Ludlow mills, which were all these days outside the Indian Jute Mills Association have now expressed their willingness to join the Association. Before short time is fixed there is likely to be some hitch over the demands of the new mills for extension of their mills. Shorter working hours would mean smaller wages and this may also cause some labour unrest in the jute mills. Market at the close was quie but steady.

During the week the following dividends were made known:—

	Half-year ended March 1930		
Kinnison	Rs. 40	0	0
Naihati	Rs. 25	0	0
Union	Rs. 30	0	0
Lansdowne	Rs. 7	8	0
Auckland	Rs. 10	0	0
Lawrence	Rs. 30	0	0
Dalhousie	Rs. 22	8	0
Standard	Rs. 15	0	0
Northbrook	Rs. 3	0	0
Anglo-India	Rs. 20	0	0
Clive	Rs. 1	3	0
Howrah	Rs. 2	3	0
Reliance	Rs. 5	0	0
Khardah	Rs. 18	0	0

The dividends on the whole have been well received by the market. Shipments unfortunately are again likely to be small this month, i.e., near about 11 crores which means a further substantial increase in stocks. As expressed by us before, "short time" is the only salvation for the jute industry.

Amongst speculative issues Kamarhattys were fluctuating on rumours and were dealt in at varied rates. Opened at Rs. 590, Highest at Rs. 590, Lowest at Rs. 552 and closed at Rs. 563. Howrahs and Clives had few dealings from Rs. 50|12 to Rs. 51|8 and Rs. 35|8 to Rs. 36, closing at Rs. 50|12 and Rs. 35|6 respectively. Nationals are now standing at Rs. 27|8.

JUTE FABRICS: Market has kept quiet and declining the first three days of the week since then the market is a shade steadier. Shippers have shown practically no interest. The prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	11-8	14
Lowest at Rs.	11-3	13-11
Highest at Rs.	11-9	14-:
Closed at Rs.	11-4	13-12

RAW JUTE: Loose jute has kept steady and Pucca bales firm during the early part of the week on account of want of rain in most of the districts. At the end of the week, reports of rain in some districts are received although more rain is needed. The prices during the week were as under:—(Sept. Delivery) Opened at Rs. 55, Lowest Rs. 53|9, Highest at Rs. 56 and closed at Rs. 53|13.

COALS: A very limited number of deals were put through here and prices towards the close were distinctly in buyers' favour. Latest report available from the coal fields indicates sluggish market there. There has been very little demand for cools other than selected grades which is out of stock, while stocks of the other grades began to accumulate, although raisings are not yet normal. Wagons however were in good supply.

TEAS: Dull conditions prevailed in this section and a minimum of transactions resulted. The recent activity appears to have abated and sellers predominated. Betjan were marked down to Rs. 34|4 C.D. while Rajabhat were a few points up. Jutlibari and New Samanbagh were easier in values.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

sweetness of being repaid in one's own coin.

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF INDIA.

For India Ranade perceived, Gokhale preached, and Gandhi is putting into practice, the wisdom of the world by demanding an immediate and effective safeguard of Indian industry. "Safeguarding" is now an orthodox phrase, even in the 'arcana' of Die-Hard Free-Traders in Britain. So let us speak of "Safeguarding" when we mean protecting. The fact, however, is the same. If we mean to cure the appalling poverty of India; if we mean to relieve the unbearable pressure on an overtaxed industry,—Agriculture;—if we mean to assure something more than a mere brute existence, for a limited span, to India's teeming millions, if we want to reconstruct trade, redirect its flow, readjust its benefit, reconsider its basis, we must revive our industry in every field, by every means, at any cost.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PROLETARIAT.

Gandhiji, however, has benefitted, even in this matter, by the experience of the last two generations. In his day, Gokhale was not an indiscriminating protectionist. He feared Imperial Preference even more than absolute Free Trade. He apprehended the protection-cum-preference would only spell the utter extinction of every chance of revival for the Indian industry. To-day, Mahatmaji has the same dragon to fight, with a new tail and a few more teeth. He is anxious to secure adequate and effective, protection to the Indian cotton cloth. But, at the same time, he is not unmindful of the lessons of the Swadeshi agitation of the Bengal Partition days. Not a few of the Bombay mill-owners of these days proved to the hilt the well-worn truism that a capitalist is a selfish animal. Some of them are capitalists first, and patriots only if it pays them. And then, too, not if they can get 1|2 per cent. more elsewhere. Bernard Shaw's Guide to an Intelligent Woman for Socialism has shown how it is the capitalist, who always 'talks' of patriotism, and the workman, who always and perforce 'practises' it, even when he talks against it. Capital has no country—except where it can "earn" one per cent. more than the last habitat. Labour cannot migrate, even when it gets in its native haunts less than one square meal a day. So Gandhiji has been more than lukewarm in his support of the capitalist mill industry, lest his name be used,—as some clever bull-operator in a certain mill scrip tried only the other day, for a bull or bear raid on the country's stock exchanges. And meantime the real need of the country goes unheeded. Many capitalist manufacturers tacitly refuse to fix their own insatiate greed for dividends and commissions. And if they are forced to an understanding, their greed will teach them a thousand way to evade it. Nor will they deny themselves the privilege of labour exploitation by every screw they can devise.

SALVATION BY SPINNING WHEEL.

Hence the insistence, even in the year of grace 1930, by one of the shrewdest sons of Mother India, on the hand-loom and the spinning-wheel. Hence the precaution against picketing for Swadeshi cloth; or at least the preference for picketing the poison-shops called 'Pithas'. Whatever others may say or do, Mahatmaji sees the complications possible in an unrestrained license to the soulless capitalist machine to exploit the illiterate, defenceless, unorganised workers in the modern mills. The diplomacy of this is not difficult to guage. We have plenty of internal fissures and crevices to guard against,—when we have the time and the power to think of such safeguards. But our biggest problem of the moment is to save the country from foreign domination and alien exploitation. It is the Minimum Demand. But that does not mean, that the forces of decay, embodied in unrestrained capitalism, should be allowed an unlimited license to squeeze and grind and waste away the substance of the nation. In their ceaseless search for self-aggrandisement.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER INDUSTRIES?

What applies to the Cotton industry must apply, 'mutatis mutandi', to other mechanised industries of to-day. Mahatmaji is perfectly aware of India's possibilities for economic regeneration through modernised industry. He is, at the same time, equally conscious of the rocks and shoals of economic injustice and social equality resulting from a capitalist reorganisation. He has an easy antidote against that debacle in the shape of the spinning-wheel, so far as the Cotton Industry is concerned. He is unafraid to advocate its disinternment even at the risk of being mistaken for an antediluvian. It may be a good spur even to the present mechanised industry; and yet an effective brake on it, should one be necessary. There is no such counterpoise that one can see against the other power-driven machine-dominated modern industries, which could by itself effectively and adequately assure the basic rights of the proletariat, even before the conscience of the community as a whole perceives the injustice of unequal distribution.

ASSURANCE FOR THE PROLETARIAT.

All that, however, does not mean either that Gandhiji is unaware of the industrial possibilities of India, with adequate equipment and suitable organisation, or that he would be unwilling to adopt it. He only wants and waits for the assurance that the rights of the dumb masses shall be properly secured. Quite certainly, however, this does not mean that Government has any title of reason to withhold the immediate concession of this demand in full. Government have ample precedent, in the British economic history, of 50 per cent., 75 per cent or even a 100 per cent. duty on Indian textile imports into Britain, where they did not summarily prohibit them. They have the utmost possible justification in using this means to increase the quality and volume of employment in this country, thousands of whose citizen can, under their beneficent regime, scarcely command a single decent meal a day! If Government are well-advised, they might grant this demand for the entire field of industry. It is better to be indiscriminatingly protected, than scientifically exploited or systematically exposed. Will Government have the grace to listen while, it may be, there is still time to come to terms?

(To be continued.)

the organisation very sound.

AGRICULTURISTS' DISCONTENT IN JUBBULPORE.

—:o:—

Government Urged To Remit Suspended Land Revenue.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande, M. L. C., is launching an intensive compaign against the realisation of the suspended land revenue which is causing great hardship to Malguzars and tenants in the district. Mr. Pande lately addressed a communication to the Commissioner on the subject and the reply to the same is being awaited before a final decision is arrived at in the matter. He has been sounding prominent Malguzars and friends throughout the district and the opinions he has so far received show the necessity and justification thereof in case the authorities do not accede to the wishes of the people. It is expected that the Government will forthwith announce remission of suspended land revenue throughout the district with a view to allay agriculturists' discontent.

MUSSALMAN WAKFS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Supply Of Relevent Information Urged.

The Committee appointed by Government to enquire into and report on the administration of Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay has already entered on its work and is desirous of eliciting information about the numerous Wakfs existing in the City of Bombay. The enquiry will enable the Mutawallis and executors of Wakfs to ventilate the practical difficulties they experience in the administration of the public trusts in their charge and to offer suggestions with a view to remedy the defects of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923. It will also enlighten the public with regard to the nature and scope of the existing Wakfs and the extent of their utility to the beneficiaries.

All who are concerned with or interested in the management, administration or welfare of the Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay or who have any grievance in respect thereof are invited to extend their co-operation and aid to the Committee in the discharge of their duties by supplying all relevant information with regard to the defects in the administration of such Wakfs to the Secretary of the Committee whose office is in the Council Hall, Bombay.

The Secretary will be glad to furnish on request copies of the questionnaire which has been drawn up by the Committee

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ALLEGED FORCE AGAINST SATYAGRAHI

What An Old Doctor Saw

Mr. Chagganlal N. Joshi sends us from Viramgam the following statement of Sjt. Dr. Narsidas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S., retired Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh State, who has joined the Satyagraha Campaign at Viramgam. He led 120 satyagrahi citizens of Viramgam into htnour of Mahadev Desai's arrest celebrated the day by bringing contraband salt form Wadhwan.

"I brought a party of about 120 Satyagrahis, each with a bag of ten lbs. of contraband salt from Wadhwan Camp this evening.

As I led the party, I was first to meet the inspecting party consisting of one European Officer, two Indian officers dressed in European style and about 4 or 5 police constables all dressed in blue-black uniforms. Over and above this there were about fifty constables watching the entrance of the staircase.

I was asked what I had got in the bag under my armpit. I replied: 'Ten lbs. of contraband salt.' 'Alright, old doctor, you can go,' they said. I said, 'I am leading a party of about 120 Satyagrahis each with a bag of such salt. So I want to see personally how you deal with them, or you allow them to go freely just like other passengers.' He said, 'Alright, you, stand apart one side,. and watch. One by one the Satyagrahis were made to pass through the said inspecting party and immediately all seven or eight of them, including the European officer, caught hold of the resister and commenced snatching the bag from the hands of the Satyagrahi, handling the resister all the while mercilessly. Each and every Satyagrahi was given this treatment excepting a few either too old or too young, etc. The sight for me was the most horrible, pitiable, and unbearable. My heart was beating very rapidly. I was suspecting I would faint any moment. I had a very high opinion of Englishmen all throughout my life. This was the first sight I observed in my whole life of sixty-six years. I was quite convinced of what I had read in the papers about this unheard-of this, unjust, and shocking warfare.

I have heard and read about Englishmen frequently talking about their humane, civilized and what not treatment with lawbreakers. But I noticed nothing of the kind here. During this warfare I saw two of the offending inspecting party perspiring freely on their face and forehead, etc. My heart continued throbbing faster and faster, and as I could not bear the sight any longer.

EXEMPLARY NON-VIOLENCE.

I interfered and requested them not to be so uncivil, but to present us in the open court before a judge if he considered us to be criminal. In reply he said, "We would not allow you to go with Government salt bags." I said, "We are not thieves. We openly declared in the beginning that we have got one and all contraband salt with us." In reply I was told to tell the public outside, all about the above happenings and to get them circulated in the papers. So saying they went on as before with their snatching work But thanks to the teachings of that idol of truthfulness and non-violence by thought, word and deed of the greatest and the missed old sage of Sabarmati, who is held in great reverence no only in the whole of India but in the whole inhabited world that the Satyagrahis behaved most creditably and strictly non-violently Each and every one of them considered the bag of contraband salt he possessed dearer than his life. They offered every non-violent resistence in their power, holding on far from 1, 2, and sometimes even far about three minutes,—all the while eagerly protecting the salt bag at the expense of their body When they yielded, the inspecting party often laughed at them as if they had very bravely won a great battle. One of the party with an open blade pen-knife in his hand used to make cuts in the bag to press out the salt when the resister would not easily yield. One and all Satyagrahis deserve the choicest blessings of the whole of India and even of the whole Universe.

At last when they had finished, I requested the pary to do the same to me and to snatch the bag from me. "I as a leader do not wish to go unmolested when you have metted out the above treatment to my whole party (excepting 3-4 either too old or too young) franly admitting my total inability to offer resistence even for a minute. In reply they said, for a minute, shrdlu cmfwy cmm "You are old. We are not going to deal with you as you desire." I said, "If so, I will not go out." They replied, "We are going. You may stay here if you like" So saying the party dispersed.

(Sd.) NARSEE TRIKUMJEE MEHTA,
L. M. & S.
(Retired) Chief Medical Officer,
Junagadh State.

Viramgam,
25th April 1930.

KARNATAK'S TOLL

(From the Karnatak Provincial Congress Comcittee, Dharwar.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

1. R. R. Diwakar, (President, K. P. C. C.), N months' Simple Imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in default 1 month more Simple Imprisonment.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

2. Gangadharrao Desapande, 1 month's Simple Imprisonment.
3. Joshi Narayanrab, 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
Simple Imprisonment.
5. Yalagi Jeewanrao, 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
6. Datar Bolawantrao, 7 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
7. Gokhale Keshavrao 6 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
8. Patil Balawantappanavar, 3 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
9. Katkade Pundalikrao, 7 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
10. Dr. Kowadkar, 7 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
11. Karguppi Vinayakrao, 1 months' Simple Imprisonment.
12. Kulkarni Jaidev, 1 months' Simple Imprisonment.
13. Bandekar Govind, 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
14. Ballal Vishnu, 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
15. Sutar Krishna, 2 weeks' Simple Imprisonment.
16. Nandgad Hanmantnaik, 1 years' Simple Imprisonment.
17. D. Y. Kulkarni, 1 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
18. Dayananda Aralikatti, 1 years' Rigorous Imprisonment.
19. Madhwacharya Tonapi.
20. Vamanrao Bidari, 1 years'

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

21. Mangalwede Shrenivasrao, 4 months' Simple Imprisonment.
22. Naik Krishnaji, Rs. 25 fine.
23. Lingapur Bhimaji, Rs. 15 fine.

KARWAR DISTRICT.

24. M. P. Nadkarni, 6 months' Simple Imprisonment.
25. Swami Vidyananda, 1 year's Rigorous Imprisonment.

SOUTH KANARA.

26. Umeshrao Manglore, 6 months' Simple Imprisonment.
27. R. K. Prabhu, 6 months' Simple Imprisonment.
28. Kobnrabillu Shankarrao, 6 months' Simple Imprisonment.
29. Parameshwyanavar, Till the rising of the Court.
30. Ullal Tukranavar, 4 months' Simple Imprisonment.
31. Husensaub, 4 months' Simple Imprisonment.
32. Sheni Vasudavrao, 4 months' Simple Imprisonment.

KARWAR DISTRICT.

33. Haladipur, 1 year's Rigorous Imprisonment.
34. Ganu Master, 1 year's Rigorous Imprisonment.
35. Shamrao Shenai, 18 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
36. V. A. Ankola, Till the rising of the Court.
37. A. K. Kamat, Till the rising of the Court.
38. A. N. Mable, Till the rising of the Court.
39. Shantaram Bagi, Till the rising of the Court.
40. G. V. Gokarna, Till the Rising of the Court.
41. A. D. Seri, Till the Rising of the Court.
42. J. N. Naik, Till the rising of the Court.
43. M. N. Mahab, Till the rising of the Court.
44. M. R. Wagh, Till the rising of the Court.
45. N. K. Athani, Till the rising of the Court.
46. L. V. Kamat, Till the rising of the Court.
47. S. G. Kulenur, Till the rising of the Court.
48. G. K. Budda, Till the rising of the Court.
49. A. K. Pai, Till the rising of the Court.
50. M. S. Honnavar, Till the rising of the Court.
51. A. K. Jai, Till the rising of the Court.
52. S. G. Mable, 24 hours' Simple Imprisonment or till the rising of the Court.
53. N. M. Setti, 24 hours' Simple Imprisonment or till the rising of the Court.
54. S. V. Senavi, Rs. 10 or 1 Week's Simple Imprisment.
55. Bhakkuram Maheb, Rs. 10 or 1 week's Simple Imprisonment.
56. S. M. Naik, Rs. 10 or 1 week's Simple Imprisonment.
57. B. B. Halasi, Till the rising of the Court.
58. Gambotkar Nandgad, Till the rising of the Cout.
59. Kowjalagi Hanmantrao, 3 months' Simple Imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 3 weeks' Simple Imprisonment more.
60. Galagali Swami, 8 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
61. Veerbhadrappa Shivasimpi, 4 months' Rigorous Imprisonment.
62. K. K. Karkhanis, 3 months' Simple Imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 1 week's Simple Imprisonment more.
63. T. S. Naik, 3 months' Simple Imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 1 week's Simple Imprisonment more.
64. G. M. Nadkarni, 1 year's Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or 3 months' Rigorous Imprisonment more.

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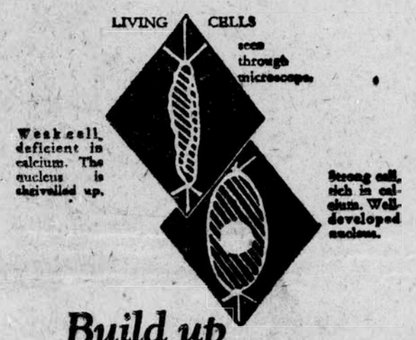
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seen through microscope.
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—:o:—

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 6 To 11 Points Lower.

LIQUIDATION ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 28.

On Saturday the New York market during the early part advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reached later on more favourable weather and liquidation—The market opened at unchanged prices and declined 14 points out recovered during the last half an hour and closed at a decline of 6 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 16.20 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points.

The weekly review of the New-york cotton market received by Reuter is as under:—

ACREAGE REDUCTION 2.6 PER CENT.

"During the week under review the cotton market has been dominated by the evening up of near months. Ceclines early in the week under liquidation of scattering long accounts were followed by rallies on covering. There has been some buying of new crop on reports of continued drought in West Texas, but otherwise the weather is supposed to have been fairly satisfactory, and there has been a tendency to scale down estimates of the reduction in acreage, one local authority pointing to a reduction of 2.6 per cent.

It is also estimated that 78 per cent. of the intended acreage has been planted, compared with 83 per cent. last year.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates stocks of all kinds of cotton, excluding linters, in this country on March 31st at 7,036,000 bales, compared with 5,740,000 bales last year, and points to an end of season carry-over ranging between 3,800,000 to 4,200,000 bales."

U. S. Port receipts were 4,000 Bales and exports amounted to 31,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 9 to 8 points. There was scattered covering and after some improvement in prices, the market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points Scot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 8.64d. per lb. and sales were 3,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and declined 5 points with May 8.14 and July 8.03. Egyptian cotton futures exhibited steady tone and closed at a rise of 4 to 1 points.

It may be noted that the cotton markets are now coming more under the influence of weather, rather then other technical reasons. U. S. Weather Bureau is trying to forecast, daily weather along with long range and monthly predictions. Under the circumstances we have now to depend upon weather changes, over which nobody has control. There is nothing in the situation for any immediate runaway of prices and while we are inclined to book for higher prices eventually, there exists a cross section with the belief that looking to the supply and demand present prices are high enough due to Federal Farm Board manipulation.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 16.04 unchanged; Lowest 15.88 —.16.

N. Y. July Highest 16.13 (10 a.m.; Lowest 15.99 (11-37 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 11,686,000 bales."

"Good rains Oklohoma, forty stations-Texas had rain."

Nordon:—"Co-operative ownership bulk certificated stock important quantity July contracts points continued firmness old crops. New crops weather proposition. Rather buy on dips."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on more favourable weather and liquidation."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 26.

May close at 7s. 6-1 2d. —5|8d.
July close at 7s. 8-1|2d. —5|8d.
Oct. close at 7s. 11-1|4d. —3|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel Dols. 1.02-7|8 up 3|4.
July per bushel Dols. 1.04-5|8 up 1|4.
Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.03-1|8 up 1|2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 20.20 unchanged
July 20.50 up 10.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Market steady; whilst more pressure to sell winters any improvement in demand must go to United States, Canada. Advise purchases on declines taking profit on bulges."

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

—:o:—

Light to moderate rainfall North Carolina, Oklahoma, North-Texas and South-Texas.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 28.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April 15 May.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 16|30 May.
Bank Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.86 7|32 28th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 1|8 28th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 11|32 26th inst.
London|Paris 123.90 26th inst.
London|Belgium 34.820 26th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.07 26th inst.
London|Italy 92.80 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 25th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 26th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.

Silver London Ready 25th inst. 19 11|16; 26th inst. 19 11|16.

Silver London Forward 25th inst. 19 9|16; 26th inst. 19 9|16.

Silver New York Ready 25th inst. 42 7|8; 26th inst. 42 3|4.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 25th inst. 2 1|2 per cent.; 26 inst. 2 15|32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 25th inst. 2 13|16 per cent.; 26th inst. 2 3|4 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Small Business. No special feature.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	9	3
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	10	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	10	6
Silver Ready	56	12	0
Silver 1st Sett.	45	3	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	54	3	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 28.

	1929-30	1928-29
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 26-4-30	8119000	8981000
Receipts Yesterday 26-4-30	4000	6000
Exports to date 25-4-30	6261000	7273000
Stock at Ports 25-4-30	1658000	1428000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-4-30	980000	615000
Stock at Liverpool 25-4-30	952000	1069000
Visible Supply 25-4-30	4094000	3860000
Quantity in Sight 25-4-30	14023000	14728000
Quantity out of Sight 25-4-30	11684000	13124000

NEW YORK COTTON SITUATION.

—:o:—

More Cotton En-route.

Bombay, April 28.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable to-day from New York:—

Demand for Spot Cotton Nil. Most mills adopting 50 per cent curtailment programme. Estimate Co-operative hold 75,000 bales in future unsatisfied by tenders but more cotton is 'en route' to New York.

U. S. WHEAT CROP.

—:o:—

Beneficial Rains.

Liverpool, April 26.

American cables: Wheat good rains Kansas and Oklahoma. Should alleviate immediate fears.

LINSEED, THE WORLD'S DEAREST COMMODITY.

Large Acreage Expected

Since our last report on Linseed the local May delivery price has declined from Rs. 12-4-0 to Rs. 11-12-6 per cwt. In our last report, we stated the price of Linseed is the most dearest as compared with other commodities, especially the competing oilseeds and grains. Whilst comparing Linseed price with Groundnuts, Castor-seeds, Wheat, Cotton, Sugar, Rubber, Coffee, etc., one finds the Linseed price too high. During last week, Argentine Government has issued another estimate, reducing the crop by 72,000 tons but this had no sensational effect as everybody knows how such estimates have proved incorrect in the past. So far, our information from Buenos Ayres indicates shipments to date about 6,10,000 tons. Forward sales by shippers about 1,00,000 tons and available surplus about 6,00,000 tons. No doubt, Argentine crop this year is small but prices are comparatively higher and consumption of Linseed-oil must eventually be reduced. Even in 1923-24 when Argentine crop was 14,73,000 tons and the World's purchasing power was much better than to-day, the average season Buenos Ayres price was 18.75c as against 20.20c to-day. During 1923-24, total shipments from Argentine were 10,35,788 tons and India 3,68,777 tons. This season Argentine total shipments are likely to be about 12 lac tons. Indian crop is estimated 4 lac tons and foreign shipments to-date are estimated about 40,000 tons. Local stocks with Exporters are reported to be fairly large but the export trade is hampered by local "Bull" clique in maintaining higher prices as they did in Wheat during last two years but to-day the wheat is selling below the cost of production The local "Bulls" talk strength of statistical position and ignore the fact that present is the planting time in Europe. United States, Canada and from June onwards seeding will commence in Argentine, Uruguay and Chile. American Government preliminary report indicates 27-1/2 per cent acreage increase in Linseed but private reports state 30/35 per cent increase. Minesota Correspondent says one of the largest farmer in Montana, holding 1,50,000 acres has decided to plant entirely Linseed instead Wheat. Canadian and Argentine farmers' intentions show an increase of about 20 per cent in Linseed area and Europe, especially Baltic Countries, about 15 per cent acreage increase. Present Linseed prices as compared with wheat are very profitable and the farmers of the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Nizam Dominions will be attracted to plant Linseed instead Wheat during coming season.

Broadly speaking, we believe, prices may be sustained for some time but eventually look much lower prices and advise sales of September delivery now and on all advances.

DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 28.

Bales	Sellers	Quality	Rates	Buyers.
55	Bachhraj & Co.	Pandarkavra	281|8	Dulerai & Co.
73	Lalji Thokarshi	Sangli	278	Sate Mills
100	Do.	Do.	278	Swan Mills
73	Harnandrai Surajmal	Banoosa	207	Ralli Bros.
47	Do.	Do.	207	Do.
100	Shivkaran Ramchand	Amraoti	216	T. M. Kalsha
117	Virji Ladha & Co.	Ujjain	242	The Prahalad Mills
82	Abubakar A. Rahman	Shegaon	217|4	Mithabhai Nathu
200	H. M. Mehta	Compala	448	E. D. Sassoon & Co.
100	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Bhavnagar	201	Bombay Company
50	Do.	Beawar	194	Japan Cotton Co.
100	Bruel & Co.	Chandur	218	Do.
41	Valji Ladha	Pandharpur (infr.)	132	Kilachand Devchand
53	Do.	Nimbara	190	Gokak Mills
200	Narsi Nagshi	Sarangpur	195	Japan Cotton Co.
100	Mahomed Suleman	Halda	217	Do.
200	Dayalji Hirji	Ranala	216	Do.
71	Madhavdas Jetha	Dhamangaon	208	Ralli Bros.
100	Mohamed Suleman	Okala	267|8	Curimbhoy Ebrahm
59	Kilachand Devchand	Raichur	260|3	Rathi & Co.
200	Karsandas Narandas	Dharwa	211|14	Ralli Bros.
258	Valji Ladha	Yeotmal	208|8	Do.

"WEARY RIVER" AT PATHE

—:o:—

Another Barthelmess triumph is the way "Weary River" is being hailed by motion picture patrons who attend the First National star's effort at the Pathe Cinema this week. "Weary River" is the 32nd feature in which the popular star has appeared in his brilliant career which began upon his termination of his sophomore year at Trinity College, Hartford.

Barthelmess was born in New York City and is best remembered for his classic interpretations in "Broken Blossoms", "Tol-able David", "Way Down East," and many others. His most recent successes have been "The Patent Leather Kid", "The Noose", "Wheel of Chance." He was recently seen in a story of the high seas entitled "Scarlet Seas."

"Weary River" gives Barthelmess his initial opportunity in Vitaphone synchronization. For the first time this star's voice will be heard in conversation. He also plays the piano. The story is one especially suited to his dramatic talents and is teeming with action and heart interest. Frank Lloyd directed it with a superlative cast headed by Betty Compson and including William Holden, Raymond Turner, George Stone, Louis Natheaux, De Sacia Mooers, Robert O'Connor, Gladdens James.

AMERICAN WEATHER FORECAST.

—:o:—

MAY 1930.
(Special to "Chronicle").

1st to 4th—Mill weather.
5th to 9th—General rains.
10th to 14th—Cool weather.
15th to 19th—General rains and storm.
20th to 23rd—Cool weather.
24th to 31st—Heat and warm spell.

Remarks: Rainfall generally heaviest in South and Middle East States below normal elsewhere.

BHATIA BAGH INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read in your paper the Press interview with the Police Commissioner concerning injuries to Congress volunteers at Bhatia Baug on the 22nd instant.

I was one of those who witnessed the salt manufacture at the above place and I was standing in my car near the footpath adjoining the victoria stand. Whilst there some Congress volunteers brought two injured persons who had already fainted for being taken in a hired victoria to the G. T. Hospital.

Realising the situation I volunteered my services along with the car and personally conveyed the injured persons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. I may also state that the two patients had not recovered consciousness till the time I dropped them at the hospital.

I may further mention that the Municipal Ambulance was also requisitioned for some other injured persons. Besides the above two, I saw some other injured persons as well being attended to.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. MEHTA.

"HOLLYWOOD REVUE" AT THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

"The Hollywood Revue", a gorgeous musical extravaganza produced by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer showing this week at the Capitol, comprises a large number of varied items of dances, singing, music, sketches and skits. It features some of the popular song-hits, including the catchy tune "Singing in the Rain".

A host of stage and screen celebrities are assembled in the cast of players. To mention only a few of them, there are Conrad Nagel, Marion Davis, John Gilbert, Norma Shearer, William Holmes, John Crawford, the inimitable Buster Keaton, Bessie Love, Charles King, Marie Dressler, Gus Edwards, Karl Dane and George Arthur, Ukelele Ike, Anita Page, Polly Moran, the famous Brox sisters, the Albertina Rasch Ballet, Natacha Nattova and the Rounders. And the greatest and prettiest dancing chorus New York ever saw to back them up. The photography is superb, the gorgeous technicolour sequences as beautiful as they are original. And for singing, the "Revue" has anything Bombay ever saw or heard beaten to the proverbial frazzle. Twenty song hits—all new and catchy enough to set your brain buzzing, and all perfectly sung. Among the sequences is an irresistible dance by Buster Keaton and a delightful skit on the Balcony Scene in "Romeo and Juliet" by Norma Shearer and John Gilbert. With such a film the Capitol ought to be packed at every show.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY APRIL 29, 1930.

PROBLEM OF N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE

—:o:—

Appeal For Declaration By Mahatma.

MUSLIMS & SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, April 27.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

The Peshawar incident is regrettable, but it seems the people were provoked to violence. The Frontier people are determined to make all sacrifices and fill the jails and to carry on the work. Their great sacrifices has once again brought into prominence the Frontier question. All sorts of mischievous propaganda is being carried on at this moment. An emphatic and unequivocal declaration by you, as the head of the Indian nation, pledging the nation's word to the following effect will be greatly appreciated by the Mussalman community in general and the Frontier people in particular, that any form of political progress (Dominion Status or Independence) which may hereafter be settled for other provinces in India, the Frontier province will enjoy the same and this will not be dependent on any settlement or agreement between the Hindus and Mussalmans. The minority in the Frontier Province will, of course, be effectively safeguarded and protected. Such an authoritative declaration by you will put a stop to all sorts of misconception and mischievous propaganda.

Mussalmans everywhere are taking part in spite of great efforts to dissuade them. Punjab Mussalmans under Dr. Satyapal and Maulana Abdul Quadir are giving a very good account of themselves. I will send you a full report about the Punjab.—Free Press.

CENSORING OF SATYAGRAHA NEWS.

A Free Press Message That Was Delayed For More Than 24 Hours.

BOMBAY, April 28.

The following message booked by the Madras Office of the Free Press on the 26th night at 8 p. m. has been delivered at the Bombay Office of the Free Press between 1-45 and 2-20 p. m. to-day, the 28th.

MADRAS, April 26.

In a private letter to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Gandhiji says regarding the arrests in the whole of India. "It is a fine thing to have one's feet and hands cut off. Then only can one sing."

Gandhiji in his own hand has written in the letter in Tamil, a Tamil proverb which means that "God alone is the saviour of the helpless."—Free Press.

Foreign Cloth Shops.

QUESTION OF CALLING OFF PICKETING.

DELHI MERCHANTS WAIT ON MAHATMA.

JALALCUR, April 27.

A deputation on behalf of the Hindustani Mercantile Association, Delhi and the District Congress Committee, Delhi, waited on Mahatma Gandhi to-day at Sarbhon on the question of calling off the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi told the deputation that although he was of the opinion that the boycott of foreign cloth was essential and dealers in foreign cloth should help it, it was the duty of the Congress authorities to carry out the pledge for postponing picketing if such a pledge had been given in the name of the Congress in Delhi, either directly or indirectly. He was not in a position to say whether such a pledge had been given on behalf of the Congress or not. If there was a difference of view an impartial arbitration should be resorted to and such arbitrators' decision accepted. If it was decided to undertake picketing, it should be carried out through women only, provided women in sufficent numbers were enlisted for the purpose. Otherwise picketing might be postponed.—A. P.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH ARMY OFFICERS.

New Plans For Dealing With Satyagraha Campaign?

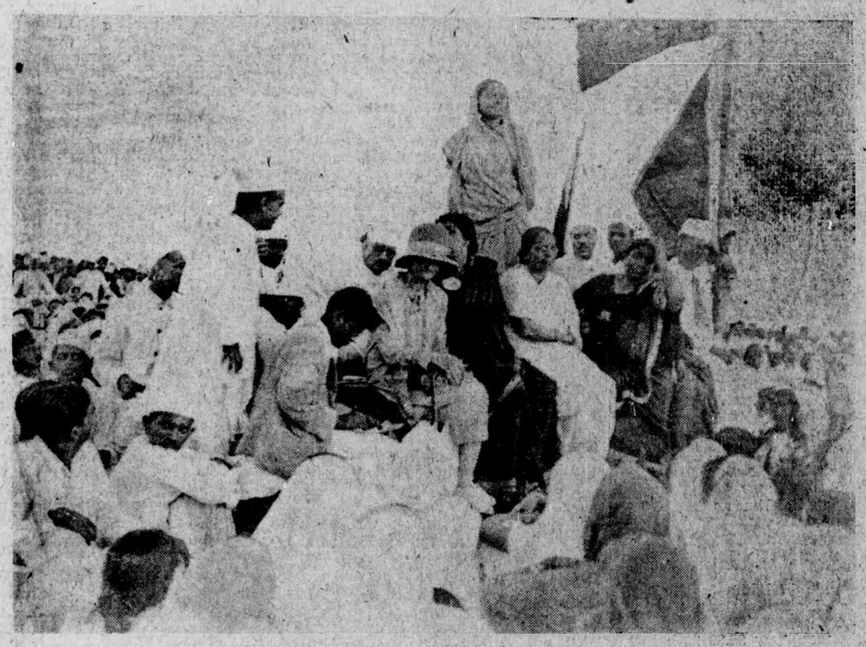
SIMLA, April 25.

The "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent understands that a number of military officers were present at the Viceroy's House when a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held there to-day The meeting was attended by all members with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and S.r George Schuster, who are both in the North-West Frontier Province.

The reason for the special presence of military officers is not known. But the Satyagraha position in Gujarat has been causing some anxiety and there is a section of opinion in favour of restraining Mahatma Gandhi's activities in the public interests.

The urgency of such a step has always been in dispute and it is difficult to prophesy whether an immediate change of policy is in contemplation.

CHOWPATTY MASS MEETING.



....Mrs. Kamdar addressing the Chowpatty Meeting on Sund ay.

YOUNG INDIA COMING INTO OWN

—:o:—

No Lack Of Talent or Initiative.

INDIAN AIRMEN HONOURED

LONDON, April 27.

Over 150 Indians and others were present at a luncheon in celebration of Mr. Chawla's flight held under the joint auspices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Social Club and the Students Central Association. Mr. Erulkar congratulating Mr. Chawla on behalf of the Chamber hoped that Mr. Engineer's attempt would be successful. He dwelt on the importance of aviation. He mentioned that the first steamship to ply in Eastern waters was built in India; but India's shipbuilding which was the envy of the world was destroyed by law by the East India Company. Messrs. Chawla and Engineer had, however, proved that Indians now as then were not wanting in talent and initiative. He urged young India not to allow the opportunities offered by aviation to be lost. Congratulations were also offered by Doctor Pardy and Mr. Wajid Mohamed on behalf of the Club and the Association, respectively. The former hoped that the airmen's example would inspire more Indians to take up aviation and that India would not have to depend on the West for the airship and aeroplane industry.

MR. ANDREWS QUOTES MAHATMA'S LETTER.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, remarking that Messrs Chawla and Engineer had provided the instance of manly independence in action, stressed the importance of their action. He quoted in this connection extracts from a letter written to him by Mahatma Gandhi just before the present campaign in which he had said "I see as clearly as never before that the spirit of violence is in the air and must be dealt by nonviolent action on my part if the situation is to be saved. There is a growing violence on the part of Government expressing itself in acts of repression and reaction against them on the part of thinking educated Indians. I have therefore, to deal with this double violence. To sit still at this juncture is stupid if not cowardly. I have, therefore, made up my mind to run the boldest risks; and have arrived at this definite conclusion as a result of deep and prayerful thought. The nature of action I am to take is not yet clear but the shiny cover that owerlays truth is growing thinner day by day and will presently break." Mr. Andrews apologised for introducing a solemn note on a such festive occasion; but said that hearts were anxious as, they thought of the Motherland Young India had now come into its own and would lead forward into the great open sphere of Independence.

MR. CHAWLA THANKS

Mr. Chawla, thanking, said that he deeply appreciated the honour of the three bodies combining to congratulate him and Mr. Engineer.

Letters of regret for their absence were received from: Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Dr. Paranjpe and Saklatwala.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA LABOUR LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Magistrate Inflicts Heavy Sentences.

SEQUEL TO CARTERS STRIKE.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Swami Vishwanand, Messrs. Abdul Mamin, Secretary Carters'-Union, Bankim Mukherji, President of the Carters' Union, and D. P. Goobole were sentenced to-day under section 120-B read with section 177 and 147 I. P. C. to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Presidency Magistrate in connection with the Carters' strike disturbance sequel on April 1.

Under section 106 Cr. P. C., Mr Madan Mohan Burman was further ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 10,000 with two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each, Swami Vishwanand, Messrs. Abdul Momin Goobole and Bankim Mukherji to execute a bond for Rs. 2,000 in two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each to keep the peace for three years or in default to undergo imprisonment for the same period. All the accused were also found guilty under section 117 read with 147 and 143 but no separate sentence was passed.

CHALISGAON WORKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

CHALISGAON, Apr. 28.

A big public meeting was held yesterday here on Swantantrya maidan to give a send-off to a batch of Satyagrahis from this Taluka. Contraband salt was publicly sold by Deshabhakta Hari Hanmantrai and Vinayak Vithalrao Chavan. Both were arrested on the spot and sentenced to-day to four months' imprisonment and a fine Rs. 50. Complete Hartal here. The accused looked cheerful.

PESHAWAR RIOTS.

—:o:—

The Casualties.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED.

SIMLA, April 27.

In view of the attention which has been directed by recent events to Peshawar, the Government of India have thought it proper to issue a Communique on such facts as are known to them, to supplement the communiques issued by the local Administration. They are not in a position yet to give a fully authoritative version of all the details but the account now given summarises their present knowledge of the facts.

A serious riot occurred in Peshawar on the 23rd April. Early that day certain political agitators who composed the local so-called War Council and who had been directing the civil disobedience movement were arrested, and during the morning disorderly crowds collected and rapidly became out of control of the police. Troops had to be called in to restore order and were eventually compelled to fire on the mob. Order was restored by 6 p.m. During the course of the day one British despatch rider accompanying the armoured cars was killed.

On the 24th and 25th April conditions in the city were again disturbed and a hartal was observed. On the 28th, the Chief Commissioner had an interview with the Municipal Commissioners and other citizens who expressed their readiness to co-operate in the restoration of normal conditions. By this time all shops were open and business was proceeding normally.

CASUALTIES.

The deathroll among the rioters as at present ascertained now amounts to 20, which includes four who died in the Government hospital of the injuries received on the 23rd, since when there has been no further rioting. 21 wounded are receiving treatment in the Government Hospital, and 12 in the Mission Hospital. The local authorities believe that a few cases of injuries are still being concealed in spite of the assurance given by the Chief Commissioner that those coming to hospital for treatment of their injuries will not be prosecuted for participation in the riot.

Mf. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Garrod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who were injured on the 23rd April, are doing well; and the former is expected to return to duty in a few days.

DISTURBANCE AT CHARSADDA.

Simultaneously with these events in Peshawar City there was some disturbance at Charsadda, where also arrests had been effected. These disturbances have now subsided. The Peshawar District is quiet. Although the situation still requires vigilance there is no reason to anticipate further trouble. The trans-Border tribes have shown no inclination to participate in the disturbances and tranquility prevails on the Frontier generally.

The Chief Commissioner has intimated his intention of instituting a full enquiry without delay —A.P.

—:o:—

SALT SATYAGRAHA SENTENCES IN BEGAL.

—:o:—

MIDNAPORE, April 28.

Mr. Manmathanath Das, Secretary of the Civil Disobedience Committee and senior pleader, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200, in default 6 months' further imprisonment under Section 145. I. P. C.

Mr. Ramsunder Singh, member of the Midnapore District Board, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Salt Act.

BAN ON MEETINGS.

Notices under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been served against several persons prohibiting them from holding meetings in Midnapore town for a period of two months.—A. P.

EXCESSES PERPETRATED IN ALIPUR JAIL

Doctors' Report Of Prisoners Reveal Startling Disclosures.

SUBASH PUSHED BY PATHAN WARDERS AND HURLED ON STEPS.

No Medical Aid For Hours.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 27.

Dr. B. C. Roy has issued the following statement regarding the condition of prisoners in Alipore Central Jail this evening. Dr. Roy is authorised by Col. Denham White to state that he is in substantial agreement with this statement.

"After some discussion with the Jail Superintendent regarding the procedure to be adopted for the examination, the Mechuabazar Bomb Case prisoners were brought into the superintendent's room one by one. First came Wachin Kargupta who showed a spot over the right knee where, he said, he was struck with the butt-end of a rifle on April 22.

LATHI BLOW

Nirmal Chandra Das showed a linear mark which was the result as he said of a lathi blow.

On the person of Satischandra Pakrashi was noticed an oblique mark three inches long and half inch wide stained. Another mark of similar nature was also noticed both of which the prisoner said was caused by the barrel of a rifle.

The fourth to be examined was Niranjan Sen Gupta who showed some bruising where tenderness was found. This was said to have been caused by the butt end of a rifle.

BRUISING SHOWN.

Last among the bomb case prisoners was Nishakanta Roy Chowdhri who exhibited bruising of left pectoral area. There was an area of tenderness over the left trapesium which were said to have been caused by the butt end of a rifle.

SEN GUPTA SUFFERS FROM INSOMNIA.

We next went to the Special prisoners ward and saw J. M. Sen Gupta who looked thinner having lost five pounds weight. His blood pressure was found about 158 M. M. and pulse 64 in erect posture and 48 when lying down. He complained of excessive heat fans being unprovided and also insomnia.

SUBHAS THROWN DOWN.

Next came Subhas Bose who had a touch of fever. Mr. Bose said he was pushed back by Pathan warders some fifteen yards and hurled on the steps leading to his block. He fell on his buttock and the back of his head struck against a step and he became unconscious. There was still tenderness at the back, head and it is obvious he had concussion of brain.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta who saw Bose after two hours found him unconscious and all of them complained they received no medical help for hours being kept confined in separate cells after the incident. Mr. Bose has a touch of flu now and has lost 23 pounds weight since admission to jail. We recommend X ray examination of his lungs and also blood examination.—Free Press.

SUBASH'S MOTHER REFUSED INTERVIEW.

Mr. Subash Boses's mother was permitted to see Mr. Subash Bose at 3 p.m, Mrs. Sen-Gupta and Mrs. Das-Gupta to see their husbands at 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively. Mr. Subash Boses's mother went to jail at 3 p.m. but as he did not leave his cell under medical advice and the Jail authorities did not allow the mother to go the Special Ward, the interviews did not take place. At this Mr. Sen-Gupta and Dr. Das Gupta also refused to see their wives.—Free Press.

Sen Gupta & Subhas Reject Offer

—:o:—

INTERVIEW IN OWN CELLS DISALLOWED.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mrs. J. M. Das Gupta and Mrs. Bose, mother of Mr. Subash Bose, did not have interviews with their relatives in jail. It is reported that the Jail Superintendent wanted the interviews to take place in a room set apart for the purpose. Mr. Subash Bose however refused to agree to this and urged that it should take place in his own cell in view of his present state of health, a concession which was not allowed by the authorities. Mr. Sen Gupta and Dr. Das Gupta thereupon refused to avail themselves of the permission to be interviewed by their wives.—A.P.

NO MORE BRITISH MEDICINES FOR INDIANS.

—:o:—

Calcutta Doctor's Reply To G. M. C. Bullying.

As a protest against the ban on Indian Medical degrees by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, Indian Medical practitioners in Calcutta have decided not to prescribe British Medical products and a Committee of Medical Association was formed to confer with Indian manufacturers of Medical goods for giving effect to this decision.

A passenger from Chittagong was arrested this afternoon, at Barisal. Three houses were searched. The Police, it is reported, discovered an earthen pot in a tank containing six bomb shells

Jamalpur Editor Arrested.

Mr. Ratneswar Chakravorty, the Editor of the "Swadhinata" was arrested at Jamalpur under Section 124-A.

Malaviyaji Indisposed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is indisposed and was therefore unable to meet the representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Importers' Association and the Cloth Merchants' Committee to-day.—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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